



COUNTY OF LINCOLN PARTS OF KESTIVEN

1968



Annual Reports
of the
County Medical Officer of Health
and
Principal School Medical Officer



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County Medical Officer of Health
and

Principal School Medical Officer

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PREFACE

To the Chairman, Aldermen and Members of the Kesteven County Council.

I have pleasure in presenting my annual reports on the health of the County and the school child for the year 1968. For the first time they are presented in a combined form.

It is with sadness that I have to record the death on the 26th October, 1968, of the Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. D. Schwind, M.B.E. She served as a member of the Health Committee for many years and her knowledge and wise counsel will be greatly missed. She had a great love for all children and in her capacity as chairman of the Mental Health, Maternity & Child Welfare & Care Sub-Committee of the Health Committee and of the Children's Committee she was able to further the advancement of many services for children.

I do not think the vital statistics show any significant change on recent years. Fewer babies were born for the second year in succession and I think this was reflected in marginally fewer attendances at infant welfare centres.

There was an increased prevalence of influenza in the early part of the year and there was an increase in the deaths from this cause. Heart disease, however, was again the major cause of death and the number of people who died from cancer of the lung and bronchus increased yet again from 64 to 70.

The association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer is indisputable. The smoking of cigarettes by members of the medical profession has declined remarkably over the past few years. I think the general population would be well advised to follow the lead of the medical profession in abandoning the cigarette smoking habit.

Four out of five children in the County received protection by immunisation against diphtheria and poliomyelitis and I would urge all parents to avail themselves of the facilities that are available to have their children immunised against these diseases.

The tendency for an increasing percentage of mothers to be delivered of their babies in hospitals continued and similarly an increasing number of mothers and babies were discharged before the tenth day from hospitals to the care of the domiciliary midwifery service.

The demand on the home nursing service was maintained and home nurses were faced with the problem of nursing an increasing number of very severely disabled patients at home.

The home help service again had a busy year, and increased demands were made on the ambulance and chiropody services.

The development of facilities for the mentally disordered continued, and I am happy to record the opening of a new adult training centre and adult hostel in Grantham for the mentally subnormal. They are fine buildings and have proved a stimulus to staff and trainees during the year.

The new village health clinic at Metherringham was completed in the early part of the year and was officially opened by the Reverend S. Radford on the 21st May, 1968. He played a great part in securing its provision.

The health of the schoolchildren was again satisfactory.

The number of schools with their own swimming baths increased and I must stress the need for swimming bath water to be adequately chlorinated and filtered and also in the interests of safety it is important to avoid overcrowding in the baths.

The provision of special school places for most categories of handicapped children is adequate nationally but it is extremely difficult to obtain places for maladjusted children in special schools and hostels. It is also extremely difficult to recruit staff to man the schools and hostels that are already in existence.

There is a need to improve the sanitary facilities in certain of the schools and I hope that more monies will be made available locally and nationally to expedite the carrying out of such improvements.

It was necessary for Mr. W. S. Dench to retire prematurely at the end of the year from the post of chief clerk because of ill health.

He had served the County Council for twenty years and his wide knowledge and understanding of the health services and local government will be greatly missed. The advice he tendered was always sound and highly valued.

I should like to place on record my thanks to the many fine people who as volunteers have helped in the running of the County health services during the year.

I acknowledge with thanks the support and encouragement I have had from members of the Council and I am grateful to my colleagues in other departments, authorities and agencies for their co-operation.

I welcome the opportunity of thanking the staff in the Health Department for their support and fine work throughout the year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'G. W. Burch', is written in a cursive style.

County Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer

Public Health Department,
County Offices,
SLEAFORD, Lincs.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Constitution as at 31st December, 1968)

Chairman:

Alderman S. P. KING, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. D. SCHWIND, M.B.E. (Died 26.10.68)

Aldermen:

J. H. LEWIS, M.A.
Chairman of the County
Council (ex-officio)
A. E. BELLAMY
C. H. FENELEY

H. L. HUDSON
H. P. KELWAY, F.C.A.
Vice-Chairman of the County
Council (ex-officio)
J. H. W. TAYLOR

Councillors:

H. W. BAILEY
Mrs. M. BANGAY
Mrs. G. I. BLACK
Mrs. G. M. BOYFIELD
Mrs. E. DAVIES
Revd. P. B. HEARN
H. KNOWLES
Mrs. M. LARGE, M.A., B.Comm.
C. E. MARSHALL
Mrs. E. MAWER

Mrs. F. McCALLUM
Mrs. E. C. PACKER, B.E.M.
Mrs. K. D. PORTER
S. J. RICHARDSON
Mrs. N. ROBSON
H. SCARBOROUGH
E. A. SKINNS
Mrs. H. SMITH
J. E. SNELL
R. W. YATES

Co-opted Members:

MRS. T. H. N. BATTLE
W. BEVAN
Mrs. A. E. MILLETT
MRS. I. PICK

Representing Kesteven Local Medical and Panel Committee:

G. A. P. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B.

Representing Kesteven Local Dental Committee:

F. H. WALLACE, L.D.S., R.C.S., (ENG).

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution as at 31st December, 1968)

Chairman:

*ALDERMAN A. E. MILLETT

Aldermen:

*A. E. BELLAMY

C. H. FENELEY

*G. W. HUTSON

J. H. LEWIS, M.A. (ex-officio)

H. P. KELWAY, F.C.A. (ex-officio)

*F. McCALLUM

C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., D.L.

Mrs. D. SHIPMAN, B.E.M.

*H. F. STEWARD

*J. H. W. TAYLOR

Councillors:

W. BEVAN

*Mrs. G. M. BOYFIELD

H. H. BROWNLOW

R. COULING

G. G. CROWSON

*Mrs. E. DAVIES

Rev. P. E. FLUCK

I. G. GORDON

H. C. JOHNSON

Mrs. M. LARGE, M.A., B.Comm.

*J. Q. M. LONGSTAFFE

W. H. OWEN

Mrs. E. C. PACKER, B.E.M.

Mrs. K. D. PORTER

*Mrs. N. ROBSON

*E. A. SKINNS

NOMINATED MEMBERS

*Mr. F. A. SPEECHLEY	...	...	}	To represent Primary Education
*Miss M. E. PICK	...	...
*Rev. C. CLARKE	...	...		To represent the Church of England
Rev. R. H. BLACKBURN	...	...		To represent the Free Churches
Mr. A. T. HOLDEN	...	...		To represent the Roman Catholic Church
Mr. G. F. JOHNSON				To represent Technical Education
Mr. S. R. DAWES	...	...		To represent Special Knowledge
*Mr. R. P. FOSTER, M.A.	...	...		To represent Secondary Education

*Members of the Special Services (including School Health Service)
Sub-Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

E. W. G. BIRCH, D.F.M., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Official Address: Public Health Department, County Offices, Sleaford
Telephone—Sleaford 3241

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

ELIZABETH A. WHITELEY, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officers, District Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers (Part-time):

C. W. SHEARER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

H. ELLIS SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

1 vacancy

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer:

PATRICIA A. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B.

7 general practitioners (Part-time) Sessional basis

Consultant Chest Physicians:

H. G. H. BUTCHER, B.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

G. B. ROYCE, B.S., M.B., Ch.B.

(joint appointments with R.H.B.s)

Consultant Staff:

The part-time services of the following consultants have been made available during the year to this Authority by arrangements with the East Anglian and Sheffield Regional Hospital Boards:—

Orthopaedic Surgeons:

J. P. JACKSON, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

NOEL J. SMITH, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.I.

D. F. THOMAS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., Ph.D., B.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeons:

G. M. BARLING, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

A. H. BRIGGS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

B. A. CHAUDHARY, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.O.

S. P. REDMOND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons:

DOREEN A. BIRCH, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (resigned 9.10.68)

A. A. FINLAYSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

D. GUPTA, D.L.O., F.R.C.S. (Appointed 9.10.68)

M. SPENCER HARRISON, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

Dermatologists:

R. B. FOUNTAIN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Appointed 18.8.68)
 D. I. McCALLUM, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 E. C. RITTER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (retired 1.5.68)

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer:

J. E. MANN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Area Dental Officers:

W. GARETH THOMAS, L.D.S., R.C.S.
 B. B. PARSONS, L.D.S.
 U. H. HERNANDEZ, B.D.S., R.C.S.

Anaesthetists (part-time):

N. H. BLOOM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A.
 A. CAMPBELL HOLMS, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A.

Consulting Children's Psychiatrist:

VERA HOLDWAY, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. C. B. LANG (part-time)
 Mrs. J. V. LEDBURY (resigned 31.7.68)
 Mrs. W. M. SPRINGFIELD (part-time)
 Miss A. M. TURNER
 Mrs. J. D. WESTWOOD
 Miss C. M. WILLOWS
 Miss H. J. DAWSON ((appointed 26.8.68)

Public Analyst (part-time):

E. R. W. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Nursing Superintendent:**Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:**

Miss L. DICK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Assistant County Nursing Superintendent:

Miss P. GARFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (resigned 31.3.68)
 1 vacancy

County Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss O. A. BROOKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss B. K. P. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss M. A. DANIELS, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss J. E. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. D. E. EDGELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss M. A. HETHERINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. J. L. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (part-time)
 Mrs. M. M. TUCKER, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

School Nurses:

Mrs. B. M. BEALE, S.R.N. (appointed 1.3.68) (part-time)
 Miss D. A. BENNETT, S.R.N.
 Mrs. J. M. DAWE, S.R.N. (part-time).
 Mrs. C. T. FEATHERSTONE, S.R.N.
 Mrs. S. HEATHCOTE, S.R.N. (registered 16.2.68) (part-time)
 Miss E. W. HENFREY, S.R.N.
 Mrs. C. A. LINGARD, S.R.N. (part-time)
 Mrs. P. J. STEVENSON, S.R.N.

Also 20 District Nurse/Midwives act as part-time Health Visitors/School Nurses

Physiotherapists:

Mrs. L. A. BRENDON, M.C.S.P.
 Mrs. E. MASON, M.C.S.P. (part-time)
 Mrs. C. SMITH, M.C.S.P. (part-time)

Speech Therapists:

Miss D. M. GLOVER, L.C.S.T. (part-time)
 Mrs. M. L. LONG, L.C.S.T. (part-time)

County Health Inspector:

J. F. LOFTHOUSE

County Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. D. JONES, J.P.

Matron, St. Catherine's Road Day Nursery, Grantham:

Mrs. M. E. HIND, S.R.F.N.

Non-Medical Staff—Mental Health Services:**Senior Mental Welfare Officer:**

N. A. CLARKE, A.I.S.W.

Mental Welfare Officers:

R. G. BOYFIELD
 Mrs. M. HARKNESS, S.C.M., S.E.N.
 W. HOLMES, A.I.S.W. (retired 29.2.68)
 D. WRAY
 Mrs. D. M. ROBSON (appointed 1.5.68)
 H. S. TOWNSEND (appointed 6.5.68)

Sandon School (Junior Training Centre) Grantham:**Supervisor:**

Mrs. E. F. M. SURRIDGE, Dip. N.A.M.H.

Dysart Centre (Adult Training Centre) Grantham:**Head Supervisor:**

H. BLOWER, Dip. N.A.M.H.

The Beacon (Hostel for Subnormal Children), Grantham:**Warden:**

L. COLLINSON, R.N.M.S.

Matron:

Mrs. I. COLLINSON

Ellys House (Hostel for Subnormal Adults), Grantham:**Warden:**

W. PETERS (appointed 1.1.68)

Matron:

Mrs. I. L. M. PETERS, R.N.M.S. (appointed 1.1.68)

Chief Clerk:

W. S. DENCH (retired 31.12.68)

Assistant Chief Clerk:

A. COLLEY

County Ambulance Officer:

H. SANDS, F.I.A.O.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

District	Medical Officer of Health (all part-time appointments)	Chief Public Health Inspector
Borough of Grantham	C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	C. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I.
Borough of Stamford	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	G. Fox, M.A.P.H.I.
Urban District of Sleaford	J. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B. (Acting)	T. E. Dagwell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Urban District of Bourne	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	A. Thompson, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
Rural District of North Kesteven	J. F. Adam, M.B., B.S., R.C.O.G. (Acting)	J. Freeman, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Rural District of East Kesteven	J. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B. (Acting)	J. A. Saville, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Rural District of South Kesteven	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	W. A. Chivers, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Rural District of West Kesteven	C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	M. F. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.

PART 1 — STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County (in acres)	...	...	...	...	461,082
Population—Registrar General's Estimate (mid-year 1968)	...	...	...	...	153,840
Rateable Value (1st April 1968)	...	...	...	...	£4,486,348
Estimated product of a penny rate 1968-69	...	...	...	...	£18,520

VITAL STATISTICS

The figures given in brackets in the following tables are comparative figures for 1967:—

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1,304	1,211	2,515 (2,559)
Illegitimate	82	71	153 (151)
Total	1,386	1,282	2,668 (2,710)

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:

Crude	17.34 (17.71)
Nett	17.34 (17.71)
Rate for England and Wales	16.9* (17.20) *Provisional data

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births

5.73 (5.57)

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	23	14	37 (31)
Illegitimate	1	1	2 (3)
Total	24	15	39 (34)

Still Births Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births

14.4 (12.39)

Rate for England and Wales

14.0* (14.80) *Provisional data

Total Live and Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1,327	1,225	2,552 (2,590)
Illegitimate	83	72	155 (154)
Total	1,410	1,297	2,707 (2,744)

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to births in the Administrative County since 1959:—

Year	LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	No.	Rate (per 1,000 Total births)
1959	2,135	85	2,220	16.64	53	23.3
1960	2,257	89	2,346	17.35	40	16.7
1961	2,236	81	2,317	16.81	34	14.4
1962	2,396	101	2,497	17.80	54	21.2
1963	2,518	120	2,638	18.64	40	14.9
1964	2,474	110	2,584	17.95	40	15.2
1965	2,500	124	2,624	17.92	37	13.9
1966	2,625	152	2,777	18.56	29	10.33
1967	2,559	151	2,710	17.71	34	12.39
1968	2,515	153	2,668	17.34	39	14.4

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	25	12	37
Illegitimate	4	—	4
Total	29	12	41

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	15.36	(12.55)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.71	(11.33)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	26.14	(33.1)
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales ...	18.0*	(18.30)

Neonatal Deaths (Deaths under four weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
	21	8	29 (27)
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ...	10.87	(9.96)	
Rate for England and Wales	12.4	(12.5)	

Early Neonatal Deaths (Deaths under one week of age)

	Males	Females	Total
	21	8	29 (21)
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	...	...	10.87 (7.74)
Rate for England and Wales	...	...	10.5* (10.8)

* Provisional Data

Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined)

	Males	Females	Total
	45	23	68 (55)
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ... ..	...	...	25.12 (20.04)
Rate for England and Wales ... ..	...	...	25.0* (25.4)

Infant Deaths and Rates in each of the past 10 years:—

Year	Deaths (Infants under 1 year)	Rate per 1,000 total live births	Rate for England & Wales
1959	38	17.12	22.2
1960	48	20.46	21.1
1961	44	18.99	21.4
1962	50	20.02	21.7
1963	46	17.44	21.1
1964	55	21.28	19.9
1965	44	16.77	19.0
1966	52	18.72	19.0
1967	34	12.55	18.3
1968	41	15.36	18.0*

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) 1 (Nil)

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.36	(0.00)
Rate for England and Wales	0.24	(0.20)

Deaths from all Causes (including members of the armed forces stationed in the area)

	Males	Females	Total
	857	902	1,759 (1,622)
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.43 (10.60)
Nett Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...			10.17 (9.33)
Rate for England Wales			11.9* (11.20)

Table I on page 16 gives details of the population and main vital statistics for each county district.

Causes of Death

Details of deaths supplied by the Registrar General have hitherto been classified under the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955. The information now supplied by the Registrar General is based on the International Abbreviated List of 50 causes (B list) with some sub-divisions, and direct comparison with previous lists is therefore precluded.

Tables II and III on pages 17 to 20 give details of the number and causes of death in Kesteven during 1968.

* Provisional Data

Main Causes of Death in Kesteven 1968				No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
1.	Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	376	2.44
2.	Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	258	1.67
3.	Other forms of Heart Disease	...	...	194	1.26
4.	Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	...	...	147	0.95
5.	Pneumonia	...	...	140	0.91
6.	Bronchitis, emphysema	...	...	72	0.46
7.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	70	0.45
8.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	59	0.38
9.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	37	0.24
10.	Hypertensive disease	...	...	28	0.18

PART II — EPIDEMIOLOGY**Notifiable Diseases**

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1968, consolidated with amendments all previous regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925. Certain infectious diseases were

defined as notifiable diseases by the Public Health Act 1936, and all sections relating to the prevention and notification of disease in that Act and in the Public Health Act 1961 applied automatically to them. Regulations made under the Act of 1936 applied various sections, mainly relative to notification, to other infectious diseases and authorised certain measures for preventing the spread of disease. The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 has amended the list of notifiable diseases and certain relevant sections of the earlier Acts. The infectious diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are:—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever
Amoebic dysentery	Tetanus
Anthrax	Tuberculosis
Bacillary dysentery	Typhoid fever
Diphtheria	Whooping Cough
Food Poisoning	Yellow fever
Infective jaundice	Cholera
Leprosy	Plague
Leptospirosis	Relapsing Fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Typhus

Notification of the diseases given below is now no longer required:—

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membraneous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

The responsibility for notifying a case or suspected cases of food poisoning of infectious disease now rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

By the Public Health (Fees for Notification of Infectious Diseases) Order 1968, the notification fee was increased to 5s. on the 1st October 1968.

Nine hundred and twenty-eight cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified to the District Medical Officers of Health during 1968. Particulars of these cases and their distribution appear in Table IV on page 24 of this report.

The outbreaks of infective jaundice that occurred at Harmston Hall and Bourne hospitals were responsible for 126 of the 167 cases of infective jaundice that were notified during the year.

TABLE I—VITAL STATISTICS 1968

Popul'n Mid- year 1968 (R. G. Est.)	No. of Live Births			Crude Birth Rate		Nett Birth Rate		Deaths				No. of Deaths		Crude Death Rate		Nett Death Rate	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Bourne	34	47	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	39	73	12.61	11.73	11.73
Grantham	253	229	482	3	2	5	7	3	10	20.74	16.5	165	192	357	13.63	12.95	12.95
Sleaford	61	56	117	1	-	1	1	1	2	17.09	68	102	170	21.19	11.23	11.23	11.23
Stamford	122	107	229	4	4	8	2	1	3	13.10	85	82	167	12.10	8.23	8.23	8.23
Total M.B's. and Urban Districts	470	439	909	8	6	14	10	5	15	16.50	352	415	767	14.25	11.11	11.11	11.11
East Kesteven	183	192	375	4	1	5	3	1	4	10.66	108	100	208	9.21	10.22	10.22	10.22
North Kesteven	431	358	789	8	2	10	11	3	14	17.74	221	233	454	10.53	8.74	8.74	8.74
South Kesteven	151	135	286	1	3	4	3	2	5	17.48	83	63	146	9.14	9.50	9.50	9.50
West Kesteven	151	158	309	3	3	6	2	1	3	9.70	93	91	184	10.01	11.21	11.21	11.21
Total Rural Districts	916	843	1,759	16	9	25	19	7	26	14.78	505	487	992	9.91	9.71	9.71	9.71
Total Administrative County	1,386	1,282	2,668	24	15	39	29	12	41	15.36	857	902	1,759	11.43	10.17	10.17	10.17

**TABLE II— SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY DISTRICT THE
NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1968**

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	1	—	2	5
Other tuberculosis inc. late effects	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
All other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4	5
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	7	3	5	16	3	8	5	5	21	37
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	17	5	5	30	9	14	8	9	40	70
Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	6	1	3	12	4	5	—	3	12	24
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	7	—	3	10	1	1	3	3	8	18
Leukaemia	—	—	1	2	3	3	4	—	1	8	11
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	7	25	14	15	61	20	32	15	19	86	147
Benign & unspecified neoplasms	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	3
Diabetes Mellitus	—	3	5	1	9	2	6	—	4	12	21
Avitaminoses etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	8	8
Other endocrine, etc. diseases	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Anaemias	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mental disorders	—	—	2	—	2	—	14	—	—	14	16
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	1	4	2	3	10	1	11	—	—	12	22
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	2	6	7
Hypertensive disease	1	4	6	1	12	1	14	—	1	16	28
Ischaemic heart disease	17	66	44	38	165	48	89	35	39	211	376
Other forms of heart disease	16	41	22	14	93	23	31	25	22	101	194
Cerebrovascular disease	5	61	22	25	113	37	66	15	27	145	258
Other diseases of circulatory system	3	18	10	1	32	7	11	3	6	27	59

TABLE II— SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY DISTRICT THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1968—(Continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
Influenza	1	8	—	1	10	7	3	1	2	13	23
Pneumonia	6	11	9	20	46	7	60	14	13	94	140
Bronchitis											
emphysema	3	18	2	9	32	9	19	3	9	40	72
Asthma	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	6	3	1	11	2	5	1	2	10	21
Peptic ulcer	1	3	—	1	5	1	7	1	—	9	14
Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal obstruc- tion & hernia	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	4
Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3
Other diseases of digestive system	—	3	3	—	6	3	5	—	—	8	14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	2	2	5	—	3	3	—	6	11
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	4	5
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	7	8
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Diseases of skin & subcutaneous tissue	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Diseases of musculo- skeletal system	1	3	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	2	7
Congenital Anomalies	1	5	1	3	10	1	7	2	—	10	20
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	—	3	1	1	5	3	3	—	1	7	12
Other causes of perinatal mortality	—	3	1	—	4	1	2	3	—	6	10
Symptoms and ill- defined conditions	—	10	4	1	15	1	3	3	3	10	25
Motor vehicle accidents	—	4	—	2	6	2	1	—	4	7	13
All other accidents	1	4	1	6	12	4	4	1	2	11	23
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	1	1	1	—	3	1	3	—	—	4	7
	73	357	170	167	767	208	454	146	184	992	1,759

TABLE III—Causes of death at each age period—continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Ages											All
	Under 4	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	Over 75	
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	3	5	2	5	22
Active rheumatic fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	7
Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	10	11	28
Ischaemic heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	21	71	119	154	376
Other forms of heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	29	156	194
Cerebrovascular disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	29	62	163	258
Other diseases of circulatory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	18	35	59
Influenza ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	7	11	23
Pneumonia	2	3	2	3	—	2	1	5	10	32	80	140
Bronchitis, emphysema	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	7	19	39	72
Asthma	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Other diseases of the respiratory system	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	14	21
Peptic ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	14
Appendicitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of digestive system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	14
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	5
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	—	5	4	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	7
Congenital anomalies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	20
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other causes of perinatal mortality	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	25
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	13
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	12	23
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	7
All other external causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	29	12	13	13	10	19	39	95	242	450	837	1759

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives details of the movement of cases on and off the Register during the year, and the state of the Register at the 31st December, 1968:

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. of persons on Register at 31.12.67	196	130	21	28	217	158
<i>Cases added to Register during 1968</i>						
Formally notified	6	5	—	1	6	6
Transferred from other areas	1	3	—	—	1	3
	203	138	21	29	224	167
<i>Cases removed from Register during 1968</i>						
Died	7	—	—	—	7	—
Removed from area	3	2	—	—	3	2
Recovered	2	2	—	—	2	2
No. of persons on Register at 31.12.68	191	134	21	29	212	163

The age groups of cases placed on the Register and of persons who died from tuberculosis during 1968 are as follows:

Age Groups	Cases placed on Register				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	3	4 (3)	—	1	1	—	1	—
45—64 years	1 (1)	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
65—74 years	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	7 (1)	8 (3)	—	1	3	2	1	—

N.B. Cases transferred from other authorities are included in the main figures and also shown separately in brackets.

The following table shows new cases (including inward transfers) coming to the notice of the County Health Department during the last five years:

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1964	45	11	56
1965	33	6	39
1966	30	4	34
1967	30	3	33
1968	15	1	16

The five deaths from respiratory tuberculosis represent a mortality rate of 0.03 per thousand of the total population. Comparative information relating to the deaths from tuberculosis during the last decennium is given below:—

	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	No of Deaths	Death Rate	No of Deaths	Death Rate
1959	8	0.06	1	0.01
1960	2	0.01	2	0.01
1961	4	0.03	—	0.00
1962	4	0.03	—	0.00
1963	7	0.05	2	0.01
1964	3	0.03	—	0.00
1965	3	0.02	—	0.00
1966	4	0.03	—	0.00
1967	2	0.01	—	0.00
1968	5	0.03	1	0.01

It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

Reference is made to the services provided for the welfare of tuberculous patients in the section dealing with the County Council's Scheme for the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care on page 42.

Venereal Diseases

The Minister of Health in Circular 38/68 dated 21st November 1968 drew attention to the National Health Service (Venereal Diseases) Regulations 1968. These enactments and earlier enactments require hospital authorities to exercise strict confidentiality about information concerning patients attending venereal disease treatment sessions but

they excluded from that requirement disclosure to certain persons for the purpose of treating patients suffering from these diseases or preventing their spread. Although staff employed by the local health authority were not covered by the regulations, the Minister asked that such authorities should continue to require their staff to observe the same confidentiality as is required of hospital staff.

The circular also drew attention to a memorandum on the control of venereal disease, mentioning in particular arrangements for tracing the contacts of people suffering from such diseases.

There was a decrease in the number of patients diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease attending at the special treatment centres at hospitals in the area.

The following table compiled from returns submitted by the physicians in charge of the special treatment centres in this area shows the number of Kesteven patients who attended for the first time during 1968:—

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total No. of Attenders
Nottingham	—	1	12	13
Grantham	—	2	28	30
Lincoln	—	8	30	38
Peterborough	2	6	22	30
Boston	—	5	4	9
TOTAL	2	22	96	122

The total number of persons seen at the clinics serving the area in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
96	123	81	84	103	109	126	100	145	122

TABLE IV—DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS 1968
(including Non-Civilians)

Sanitary District	Total No. Notified	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Infective	Acute Encephalitis	Post Infectious	Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Malaria	Infective Jaundice
Bourne U.D.	73	11	9	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Grantham M.B.	143	4	124	10	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sleaford U.D.	31	—	21	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Stamford M.B.	36	1	11	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Aggregate of Urban Districts	283	16	165	17	25	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	52
E. Kesteven R.D.	140	2	100	10	21	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
N. Kesteven R.D.	453	1	303	21	1	—	14	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	111
S. Kesteven R.D.	24	5	5	5	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
W. Kesteven R.D.	28	—	23	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate of Rural Districts	645	8	431	39	24	—	22	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	115
Totals for Whole County	928	24	596	56	49	1	26	4	—	2	2	2	1	—	167

Note: Figures in brackets relate to 1967

PART III—VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

The Council's scheme for vaccination against smallpox under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, as set out in the Annual Reports for 1948 and 1955 continue to operate without change.

The scheme for diphtheria immunisation continued, as outlined in the Annual Report for 1961, when the use of combined antigen was introduced.

Note: The figures in brackets in this section are comparative figures for 1967.

Smallpox Vaccination

Details of persons under 16 years of age vaccinated against smallpox for whom records were received during 1968 are shown in the following table:

Smallpox Vaccination	Age at Date of Vaccination							Total
	0—3 Mths.	3—6 Mths.	6—9 Mths.	9—12 Mths.	1 Yr.	2—4 Yrs.	5—15 Yrs.	
No. vaccinated	—	30	32	83	1,034	303	101	1,583 (1,462)
No. re-vaccinated	—	—	—	—	2	27	149	178 (246)

Diphtheria, Whooping-Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The following table gives details of Diphtheria, Whooping-cough and Tetanus immunisations given to children during 1968:

Primary Course Children born in years								Rein- forcing Injec- tions
1968	1967	1966	1965	1961- 1964	Others under age 16	Total		
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	87
Diphtheria / Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria / Tetanus	—	7	2	8	95	52	164	2,440
Diphtheria / Whooping Cough / Tetanus	702	1,276	68	28	38	8	2,120	1,093
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	1	1	—	10	179	191	345
TOTAL	702	1,284	71	36	146	244	2,483 (2,554)	3,967 (3,345)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

There were no changes in the scheme for poliomyelitis vaccination during 1968. The following table shows the number of children under 16 years of age who received injections against poliomyelitis in 1968:

Poliomyelitis Vaccination	Children born in years					Others under age 16	TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961- 1964		
Primary Course	556	1,469	179	67	152	51	2,474 (2,420)
Re-inforcing Doses	—	137	297	79	1,796	360	2,669 (2,201)

Vaccination against Anthrax

Vaccination against anthrax is carried out, as required, in two establishments in the county where the employees are considered to run a risk of contracting the disease from the materials handled.

Vaccination against Measles

In Circular 9/68, dated 19th March, local health authorities were asked by the Minister of Health to make provision under section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for vaccination against measles in their areas to commence by the beginning of May.

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation recommended that vaccination against measles be offered to all children up to and including the age of 15 years who are susceptible to the disease either because they have not been immunised or had natural measles.

The initial supplies of vaccine were limited and authorities were asked to plan on the basis that during May, June and July vaccination would be offered only to susceptible children between their fourth and seventh birthdays and to susceptible children attending day nurseries and nursery schools or living in residential establishments who were between their first and seventh birthdays. In September, the supply of measles vaccine improved to the extent that vaccination was made available to all susceptible children over one and under 16 years of age.

The following table shows the number of children who were vaccinated against measles up to the end of the year:—

1968	1967	Children born in years			Others under age 16	Total
		1966	1965	1961- 1964		
1	195	267	206	464	58	1,191

B.C.G. Vaccination

The vaccination against tuberculosis of children aged 13 years and over and students was continued.

A total of 1,390 children and students were skin tested during 1968.

	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated
Schoolchildren and Students ...	119	1,193	1,165

In addition, the vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine of children who were close contacts of known cases of tuberculosis and negative to the tuberculin skin test was undertaken by the chest physicians as part of the clinical service to the patients and contacts.

During 1968 39 children were skin tested by the chest physicians and of these 30 gave a negative reaction. Seven were positive.

A total of 79 children were vaccinated, a number of infants having received vaccination without first being skin tested.

PART IV — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The total number of centres maintained by the County Council at the end of 1968 was 58. The centre at Langtoft was closed during the year. Most of the centres are run with the help of voluntary committees, and I would again like to thank on behalf of the County Council all members of the voluntary committees and their helpers for the valuable service they render to the mothers and young children of the county.

Total Attendances:	Children born in 1968	...	...	16,204
	Children born in 1967	...	...	16,956
	Children born in 1963 to 1966	...	...	10,845
				<hr/> 44,005 <hr/>

Number of individual children who attended:	Born in 1968	...	...	...	...	1,985
	Born in 1967	...	...	...	...	1,734
	Born 1963 to 1966	...	...	...	...	1,779
						<hr/> 5,498 <hr/>

Number of Consultations with medical staff: 9,405

Comparative figures for the last five years are given below:—

Year	Individual Children who attended I.W.C.s	Total Attendances	Consultations with M.O.
1964	5,233	40,199	7,355
1965	5,403	41,533	8,290
1966	5,777	44,067	9,041
1967	5,868	45,716	9,572
1968	5,498	44,005	9,405

In addition there are eight 'unofficial' centres, five in villages and three at Royal Air Force stations. These centres are organised on an informal basis by district nurses and other interested persons, and 2,089 attendances were recorded during 1968.

CONSULTANT SERVICES

Some pre-school children were seen at the ophthalmic, orthopaedic and ear, nose and throat clinics held at the authority's premises at Grantham, Stamford, Sleaford and Bourne. Some pre-school children in the northern part of the County requiring ophthalmic treatment attended the special clinic for children at Lincoln County Hospital.

Ophthalmic

Clinic	Errors of Refraction		Other Eye Defects		Glasses Prescribed	
	New Cases	Re-Inspections	New Cases	Re-Inspections	New Cases	Re-Inspections
Grantham	50	125	11	20	25	36
Stamford	3	1	—	—	—	—
Sleaford	36	69	4	14	11	6
Bourne	4	2	—	—	1	2
Lincoln	6	69	—	2	3	9
Totals	99	266	15	36	40	53

Orthopaedic

The Council's physiotherapists gave treatment to 70 pre-school children, who made 1,444 attendances.

Speech Therapy

The Council's speech therapists gave treatment to 43 pre-school children, who made a total of 296 attendances.

FAMILY PLANNING

The County Council continued to grant free use of the accommodation at the county clinics in Grantham and Stamford to the Family Planning Association, who held clinics twice monthly at each place.

Additional help in the form of grants was given by the County Council to the Grantham, Stamford, Lincoln and Boston branches of the Family Planning Association.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Reports on the circumstances of 274 expectant mothers referred for maternity beds on social grounds were submitted to the hospital authorities. Arrangements were also made for 11 children of pre-school age to be admitted to hospital for operative treatment.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year there were 177 live births assignable to this county of infants notified as weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Of this total, 168 were born in hospital and nine were born at home or in a nursing home. Eighteen premature babies died during the first few days of life.

There were 23 premature stillbirths during the year of which 22 occurred in hospitals and 1 at home.

Further details relating to premature infants are given in Table V on page 30.

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing for phenylketonuria is carried out by our health visitors (when this has not already been done in hospital) between the 10th and 14th day of life and between four and six weeks of age. During the year 2,539 tests were carried out and no positive reactions were reported.

Congenital Abnormalities

The scheme for reporting congenital defects observed at birth operated satisfactorily. The birth notification cards provide for the requisite information to be inserted by midwives or doctors when notifying births.

Details relating to 58 babies were sent to the Registrar General. The total number of defects reported was 74, thirteen of the babies having more than one defect. The broad classification of the reported defects was as follows:—

Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	21
Eye, ear	...	...	...	...	2
Alimentary system	...	...	...	...	10
Heart and great vessels	...	...	...	...	5
Uro-genital system	...	...	...	...	5
Limbs	...	...	...	...	21
Other skeletal	...	...	...	...	2
Other systems	...	...	...	...	1
Other malformations	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/>
					74

Dental Care

Dental advice and treatment was available to nursing and expectant mothers and pre-school children under the local authority's scheme. The number of mothers inspected at the clinics was 45 compared with 64 in the previous year. Of those inspected 42 were found to be in

TABLE V—*PREMATURE INFANTS BORN DURING 1968

	P R E M A T U R E L I V E B I R T H S											PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
	Born in Hospital			Born at Home or in a Nursing Home				Born At home or in a Nursing Home					
				Nursed entirely at home or in a Nursing Home		Transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day							
	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	30
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	36	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	7	—	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	31	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	87	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—
TOTAL	168	10	7	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	22	1	—

*i.e. babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth irrespective of period of gestation.

need of treatment, and 39 attended for treatment, making a total of 107 attendances. One hundred and five fillings were inserted and 23 extractions were undertaken. One patient was supplied with a full upper denture and three patients were fitted with partial dentures.

During 1968, 409 pre-school children were inspected compared with 343 children during the previous year.

One hundred and sixty-six children were treated, making a total of 294 visits

The number of fillings inserted increased from 135 in 1967 to 182, whilst the number of extractions decreased from 273 in 1967 to 250. General anaesthetics were administered on 104 occasions.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The number of illegitimate live births assigned to the county in 1968 was 153, representing 5.73 of the total live births recorded. Comparative figures for 1967 were 151 and 5.57 respectively.

The majority of unmarried girls and young women who became pregnant received help from their family doctors and our nursing and health visiting staff.

The County Council's arrangements with the Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Work, under which the Board's case workers undertake domiciliary investigation and where necessary arrange for the mother's admission to a suitable mother and baby home, continued to operate satisfactorily. The Board's caseworkers helped 85 Kesteven cases during 1968. The County Council continued to give financial support to the Board and, in addition, accepted responsibility for the maintenance of nine girls at mother and baby homes.

Provision of Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are purchased centrally and supplied to all the Council's domiciliary midwives for free distribution as required.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Weekly mothercraft and relaxation classes were held in the five main centres of population. Details of attendances at these classes compared with those for the previous year (given in brackets) are as follows:—

					Mothers attending		Attendances	
Stamford	...	...	...	...	79	(83)	503	(559)
Grantham	...	...	...	...	98	(116)	584	(633)
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	74	(65)	527	(489)
Bourne	...	...	...	...	35	(38)	285	(253)
North Hykeham	...	...	...	...	38	(45)	203	(384)
					324	(347)	2,102	(2,318)

Ante and Post-Natal Clinics

Ante and post-natal clinics are held at the general practitioners' surgeries with the district midwife in attendance. Where it is difficult for expectant mothers to attend surgeries, the district midwife is usually able to help by providing transport. In the more isolated areas the ante-natal examination may take place at home, the doctor being accompanied by the district midwife. Post-natal clinics are also held at doctors' surgeries with the district midwife in attendance.

Expectant mothers in the North Hykeham area who desire a home confinement may book the services of a midwife at the Church Hall, Moor Lane, North Hykeham, on any Monday from 2 to 3 p.m.

Day Nurseries

The County Council's Day Nursery at St. Catherine's Road, Grantham, continued to provide accommodation for children under the age of 5 years. Priority of admission is granted to children from families which fall within the following categories:—

- (a) where the mother is the sole wage-earner;
- (b) where there is sickness in the family or where there are home conditions likely to prejudice seriously the health of the child;
- (c) where, in exceptional circumstances, it appears that admission is desirable in the interests of the child.

Details of attendances, etc., throughout the year, are given in the following table:—

	No. of children on register		Average daily attendance		No. of mothers whose children were on register	
	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	In whole time employment	In-part time employment
January	16	31	12	21	35	4
February	16	29	12	21	34	3
March	17	32	13	24	37	4
April	14	28	9	18	35	4
May	15	31	12	24	34	4
June	17	31	13	22	36	4
July	17	27	14	22	38	3
August	14	33	8	16	35	5
September	15	33	11	14	35	7
October	18	30	13	24	35	7
November	18	31	12	22	35	7
December	15	28	12	19	31	7
Average for Year	16	30	12	21	35	5

The Matron, Mrs. M. E. Hind, comments in her report that “the day nursery was re-named St. Peter’s Day Nursery, which has alleviated a great deal of confusion between ourselves and the St. Catherine’s Children’s Home. The demand for vacancies for the priority classes and for very young babies is still very high.

“Attendances have remained fairly stable. Immunisations and vaccinations were carried out at the parents’ request. The children were medically examined periodically throughout the year. The staff continued to provide a happy, stimulating and interesting environment for the children.

“The day nursery continued to operate satisfactorily as a training school for the National Nursery Examination Board in affiliation with the Nottingham City Education Committee, the two local nursery schools and the Harrowby and Sleaford Infant Schools. All six students were successful in obtaining their N.N.E.B. certificates. Sixteen applications for student training were received and many girls accepted an invitation to spend a day in the nursery prior to making application for training.”

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948

		1968	1967
No. of registered day nurseries	... ..	30	17
No. of approved places for children	... ..	613	329
No. of registered child minders	... ..	54	43
No. of approved places for children	... ..	443	339

Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 came into operation on the 1st November 1968 and from that date extended the scope of the 1948 Act to include premises (other than those used wholly or mainly as private dwellings) in which children are received for a total of two hours or more in the day and persons who in their own homes and for reward look after one or more children under the age of five to whom they are not related for similar periods. Authorities were asked to take steps to ensure that the provisions of the Act, as amended, received adequate publicity. The provisions of the Act, as amended, were amplified in Ministry of Health Circular 36/68 dated 18th October 1968. Circular 37/68 of the same date gave further guidance to local health authorities on the provision of day care generally and dealt with such matters as standards of accommodation, staffing of nurseries, the health and feeding of the children and staff training.

Welfare Foods Service

The following table shows the quantities of welfare foods issued to beneficiaries during the year compared with 1967:—

Year	National Dried Milk (tins)	Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	Vitamins A & D tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
1967	13,021	1,876	2,585	35,640
1968	10,962	1,691	2,358	34,076

There were 70 distribution centres in operation at the end of the year.

PART V — NURSING SERVICE

Health Visiting Staff

There were no changes in the health visiting staff during 1968, and the year ended as it began with 7 whole-time and 1 part-time health visitors in post out of an establishment of 14. At the 31st December 1968 20 district nurse/midwives were undertaking health visiting as part of their combined duties and certain routine duties were being undertaken by temporary nursing staff.

The following statistics relate to the home visiting undertaken by the health visiting staff during 1968, with comparative figures for 1967 given in brackets. Ineffective visits have been excluded.

			First Visits	Total Visits
Children born in 1968	...	...	2,601 (2,674)	8,227 (8,169)
Children born in 1967	...	...	2,037 (2,284)	6,189 (6,789)
Children born in 1963-66	...	...	4,348 (4,426)	11,073 (10,680)
*Expectant mothers	...	...	258 (271)	464 (517)
Tuberculous households	...	...	84 (161)	218 (316)
Persons aged 65 and over	...	...	672 (605)	5,008 (4,205)
Other cases (i.e. hospital discharges, infectious diseases, etc.)	...	...	139 (150)	719 (838)
Total home visits				31,898 (31,514)

* Excluding visits by District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors.

Health visitors were also in attendance at infant welfare centres and clinics, details of which appear in other sections in this report.

MIDWIFERY

The number of midwives who gave notice of intention to practise in the Authority's area during the year 1968 was 109, of whom—

- 44 were domiciliary midwives employed by the County Council;
- 65 were employed by Hospital Management Committees.

At the end of the year, 43 domiciliary midwives were employed by the County Council.

The following are details of cases attended during the year:—

Midwives	Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Total
(1) Employed by County Council	443	—	443
(2) Employed by Hospital Management Committees	—	2,229	2,229
TOTALS	443	2,229	2,672

The total number of confinements attended by midwives in the county, 2,672, was slightly lower than that for 1967 (2,694), and also lower than that for 1966 (2,786) and 1965 (2,856). It was also lower than the average for the years 1964-68 (2,785). There was yet again an increase in the proportion of hospital confinements, 83.4% compared with 81.7% in 1967, 79.9% in 1966, 77.8% in 1965 and 77.6% in 1964. The pattern of domiciliary midwifery in the county however, varied considerably from area to area, with the number of deliveries remaining high in some and low in other areas.

With a high number of hospital confinements still taking place, there was again a large number of cases discharged home before the end of the minimum lying-in period of ten days. The total number of early discharges during 1968 was 1,326, compared with 1,187 in 1967, 1,209 in 1966, 891 in 1965 and 755 in 1964. These early discharges came under the subsequent care of our domiciliary midwives.

The total number of visits paid to all maternity cases during 1968 amounted to 13,283 plus 6,801 ante-natal visits—a total of 20,084 compared with 20,495 (13,483 plus 7,012 ante-natal visits) in 1967 and 22,249 (15,115 plus 7,134 ante-natal visits) in 1966. Miscarriages attended totalled 45—somewhat lower than the numbers for 1967 (62) and 1966 (62).

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, totalled 87—all domiciliary.

Other notifications from midwives were received as follows:—

Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Analgesia

Of the 43 domiciliary midwives employed by the County Council at the end of the year, 42 were qualified to administer gas/air analgesia.

The extent to which one or other of the various forms of analgesia was administered during 1968 by the midwife or doctor in attendance at domiciliary confinements was as follows, with comparative figures for 1967 given in brackets:—

Gas/Air	Trilene	Pethedine
161 (179)	136 (198)	227 (302)

Refresher Courses for Midwives

During the year, seven midwives employed by the County Council attended approved refresher courses in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Pupil Midwives

During the year, two pupils completed Part II midwifery training under the direct supervision of one of the three County Council's midwives approved as tutors by the Central Midwives Board.

The number of pupils referred to us for Part II midwifery training is dependent upon the availability of pupils under our agreement with the Peterborough and Stamford Hospital Management Committee.

HOME NURSING

During the year 1968, 2,775 persons received 57,914 visits compared with 2,786 persons and 56,182 visits in 1967 and 2,952 persons and 56,125 visits in 1966.

The number of persons aged 65 years and over who were attended during the year totalled 1,432—52% of all cases attended, and visits to the aged amounted to 40,254—69% of all visits paid by nurses.

An analysis of the work undertaken by the district nurses during the year 1968 (with comparative figures for the previous year given in brackets) is as follows:—

Type of Case	No. of Cases		No. of Visits	
Medical	1,709	(1,696)	44,615	(39,592)
Surgical	1,016	(1,031)	12,837	(15,882)
Infectious diseases ...	—	(7)	—	(28)
Tuberculosis	6	(7)	111	(428)
Maternal complications	25	(30)	132	(183)
Others	19	(15)	219	(69)
Totals	2,775	(2,786)	57,914	(56,182)

GENERAL

Staff

Two district nurse/midwives left during the year and one was appointed. One district nurse also resigned. At the 31st December, 1968, actual staff employed was as follows:—

- 19 District Nurse/Midwives with combined duties
- 24 District Nurse/Midwives
- 6 District Nurses

Housing

No further houses for nursing staff were built or purchased during the year. At the 31st December, 1968, the position was that the County Council owned 15 houses, 14 of which had been specially built. The County Council was also renting one house in Bourne.

Transport

The County Council agreed to the purchase of five new cars during the financial year 1968/69. At the 31st December, 1968, the total number of cars used by the nursing service was as follows:—

Owned by the County Council	...	...	31
Owned by District Nurse/Midwives	...	...	23
			—
Total	...	...	54
			—

Disposable Incontinence Pads and Equipment

Incontinence pads and pants are supplied to patients, free of charge, through the district nursing service.

Sterile disposable syringes and needles, face masks and gloves, which are purchased centrally are supplied to the Council's nurses and midwives through convenient distribution points.

Marie Curie Memorial Foundation

Eleven patients received assistance during 1968 through the Area Welfare Grant Scheme, to which detailed reference was made in the Report for the year 1966.

Maternity and Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there were two nursing homes registered in the County. These homes provide 46 beds for general cases. The County Nursing Superintendent made visits of inspection to these homes during the year.

PART VI — AMBULANCE SERVICE

The number of patients carried during the year ended 31st December, 1968 totalled 93,640, an increase of 2,260 (2.47%) over the number carried in the previous year. Annual mileage including the Hospital Car Service was 829,534 miles compared with 796,604 miles in 1967, an increase of 32,930 (4.13%) and the average miles per patient of 8.85 also shows an increase on the previous year as anticipated in the annual report of 1967.

The overall increase in patients and miles travelled is almost certainly due to the centralisation of hospital specialist services, the reduction of rail facilities, and the ever increasing numbers of day hospital cases of all types, which make a very heavy demand upon the service.

The Hospital Car Service once again provided a most important auxiliary to the directly provided service, and during the year transported 15,659 patients over a distance of 204,261 miles showing an increase on the previous year of 3,746 patients carried and 31,098 miles.

Accident and emergency cases conveyed during the year totalled 4,620 involving 3,670 attendances by ambulance vehicles, on 214 of which the ambulance was not required on arrival at the site.

A detailed summary of the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1968, is as follows:—

Statistics for Year 1968			Average miles per Patient 8.85			
Station	Ambulances		Sitting Case Vehicles		Totals	
	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients
Sleaford	153,972	20,861	26,170	2,159	180,142	23,020
Grantham	61,564	6,493	107,836	12,698	169,400	19,191
Bourne	33,785	3,196	51,866	5,493	85,651	8,689
Stamford	19,330	4,908	40,327	4,897	59,657	9,805
K.C.C.						
Stamford	13,626	1,824	19,049	2,471	32,675	4,295
Agency						
Waddington	56,573	7,027	41,175	5,954	97,748	12,981
Hospital Car	—	—	204,261	15,659	204,261	15,659
Service						
TOTALS	338,850	44,309	490,684	49,331	829,534	93,640

VEHICLES

During the year delivery was taken of 4 new vehicles, 3 large dual purpose ambulances and one small dual purpose ambulance, this vehicle being equipped with the new type of cot stretchers. All the vehicles were delivered in the white finish recommended by the Ministry of Health. The complement over the year remained unchanged at 27 vehicles (including 1 spare vehicle).

The disposition of vehicles as at the 31st December, 1968 was as follows:—

Station	Large D.P. Ambulances	Small D.P. Ambulances	Dual Purpose Sitting-Case Cars	Sitting Case Car
Grantham	3	Nil	4	Nil
Sleaford	3	2	2	1
Waddington	2	1	1	Nil
Stamford	2	1	1	Nil
Bourne	2	1	1	Nil
TOTALS	12	5	9	1

(including 1 spare vehicle)

VEHICLE SERVICING AND REPAIR

The majority of maintenance work continued to be carried out by the staff of the County Council's Central Repair Depot at Grantham and the remainder of the routine maintenance by the whole time staff on the Ambulance Stations. I would like to express my thanks to the Depot Officer and his staff for their valuable help and assistance over the year.

STAFF OPERATIONAL

(A) Officers

The complement of whole time officers was increased by the appointment of a Deputy County Ambulance/Training Officer during the year, and a change of rank to Sub Officer was adopted for the replacement appointment of the Officer in charge of the Bourne Ambulance Station. This new rank is in line with the recommendation of the Ministry Working Party.

The disposition of whole time Officers at 31st December, 1968 was as follows:—

Station	Station Officers	Sub Officers	Total
Grantham	1	Nil	1
Sleaford	1	Nil	1
Waddington	1	Nil	1
Stamford	1	Nil	1
Bourne	Nil	1	1
TOTAL	4	1	5

(B) Driver-Attendants

The establishment of 40 whole time Driver/Attendants which has remained static since 1965 was increased over the year by three. At the end of the year one appointment had been made at the Bourne Ambulance Station, and arrangements were in hand to fill the remaining two vacancies in the Service. This small increase will assist to some extent in overcoming the difficulties in meeting the heavy increase in demand being made upon the service.

Courses of training for all staff in "ambulance aid" were commenced and personnel showed a keen interest.

The disposition of whole time driver/attendants at 31st December, 1968 was as follows:—

Station	Whole time Driver/Attendants	
	Shift work	Day work
Grantham	9	1
Sleaford	9	—
Waddington	9	—
Stamford	8	1
Bourne	—	4
TOTAL	35	6

(C) Attendants

The voluntary organisations continue to provide trained attendants on a rota basis but are experiencing more and more difficulty in filling the rota for the full 24 hours.

The service is grateful to the undermentioned organisations and members who have rendered valuable assistance over the year:—

St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bourne, Sleaford and Stamford.

British Red Cross Society, Bourne, Grantham, Sleaford and Stamford.

PART VII — PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Health Education

Our medical, dental and nursing staff continued to meet the demand for talks on a variety of subjects. Women's organisations asked for talks and films on childbirth, cancer of the cervix and family planning methods, and I am grateful for the continued availability of films on these subjects.

In the senior schools there is an increasing demand for talks and films on drugs and drug taking and venereal diseases. There seems at present to be a dearth of suitable films on these subjects acceptable to these very critical audiences.

The monthly journal "Better Health", published by the Central Council for Health Education, is obtained for our medical officers, health visitors, school nurses and voluntary workers at infant welfare centres and for others whose daily work brings them into contact with mothers and children.

The Family Doctor publication "You and your Baby" is freely available to all mothers attending at clinics and infant welfare centres.

The County Council made contributions to the Central Council for Health Education and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Chiropody

Treatment is available to women of 60 years and over, men of 65 years and over, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. The service is provided through the old people's clubs and other voluntary organisations and they receive financial assistance from the County Council. There is also a County Council clinic at Grantham. A charge of 2/6d. per treatment is made except in the case of financial hardship when the service is given free of charge.

At the 31st December, 1968, 57 clubs were operating chiropody services, compared with 52 clubs at 31st December, 1967, and 47 at 31st December, 1966.

During the year 1968, 1,596 persons made a total of 9,156 attendances for treatment, compared with 1,493 persons and 7,663 treatments during 1967, and 1,290 persons and 7,696 treatments in 1966. In addition, 291 persons in local authority old people's homes received 1,835 treatments during the year ended 31st December, 1968, compared with 279 persons and 1,841 treatments during 1967, and 232 persons and 816 treatments during 1966.

The following statistics relate to persons treated and treatments given during 1968, through the old people's clubs and other voluntary organisations, with comparative figures for the previous year given in brackets:—

Number of persons treated								
Women aged 60 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	(1,113)
Men aged 65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	(284)
Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(—)
Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	(96)
Totals							<u>1,596</u>	<u>(1,493)</u>

Number of treatments given								
In clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,865	(5,340)
In patients' homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,291	(2,323)
Totals							<u>9,156</u>	<u>(7,663)</u>

The scheme which the County Council operates directly at the Beaconfield Clinic, Grantham, has continued to work well. During

1968, the chiropodist in attendance undertook 88 sessions at which 150 individual patients were treated. Attendances for treatment totalled 657.

Tuberculosis

The close co-operation which has been built up during the years with the chest clinics serving the County has been maintained.

Free milk was supplied on the recommendation of the chest physicians to 10 persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Three tuberculous patients being nursed at home received assistance from the County Council's Home Help Service. Home helps who may be required to undertake work with families where tuberculosis is known to be present in the household are x-rayed by arrangement with the chest physicians.

Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial

Local health authorities help in this trial by making quarterly returns to the Tuberculosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council of all cases of tuberculosis notified, and cases discovered only after death, in persons born in the years 1935 to 1938 inclusive. Three cases were notified to the Unit in 1968.

Long Stay Immigrants

Forty long stay immigrants, including nine children, gave addresses in this County on their arrival in the country during 1968 and members of the health visiting staff succeeded in contacting twenty-five cases.

Mass Radiography

The Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit visited Sleaford in January and Grantham during March/April, with the following results:—

	Sleaford	Grantham
Total x-rayed	1,092	6,656
Recalled for large film	7	43
Referred to Chest Clinic	1	13

From Sleaford there was one case (female) of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring occasional clinic supervision and from Grantham there were four cases (all males) requiring close clinic supervision or treatment.

Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit

Dr. H. G. H. Butcher reports, "There is no change to report in the working of the Chest Clinic during 1968. The number of Kesteven persons who were examined during 1968 on account of their having been in contact with cases of tuberculosis was 100."

Anti-Smoking Clinic—Grantham Hospital

Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, Chest Physician, continues to hold his anti-smoking clinic at Grantham Hospital and reports a 50% success rate.

Cervical Cytology

Sessions for the taking of cervical smears are held weekly in the County Council's clinic at Grantham and fortnightly at the Sleaford and Stamford clinics. By arrangement with the Lincoln Health Department women resident in the northern part of Kesteven are seen at the Lincoln clinic. The total number of smears from women resident in Kesteven sent for examination from our own clinics and the Lincoln clinic was 2,095 compared with 2,192 in 1967.

Details of attendances at the cytology clinics during the year are as follows:—

CLINIC	No. of Patients (1)	Total No. of smears (2)	No. of repeat smears taken included in (2) (3)	No. of Positives (4)
Beaconfield, GRANTHAM	619	745	126	1
Riversdale, SLEAFORD	354	457	103	2
Barnhill, STAMFORD	365	475	54	3
	1,338	1,677	283	6

In addition 418 smears were taken at the Lincoln clinic from women resident in the northern part of the county, with one positive reading.

Care and after-care of Patients

When requested by general practitioners, hospitals or other agencies, the County Council continued to assist under their scheme patients being nursed at home or after discharge from hospital.

The close liaison between the Health Department's staff and the hospital staff continued during the year. The arrangements at local level for direct contact between hospital staffs and the district home help supervisors, health visitors and nurse/midwives and mental welfare officers continued to operate satisfactorily.

Recuperative Holidays

During the year seven patients (one male and six female) were admitted to recuperative convalescent homes for short periods under arrangements made by the County Council.

Voluntary Laundry Services for the Sick

The Bourne and Deepings & District Services continued to give very valuable service to elderly incontinent persons etc. in the area.

Marriage Guidance Council

The County Council continued to give financial assistance to the Lincoln and District Marriage Guidance Council to assist them in their valuable work. The Council's area of authority extends over a very wide area around the City of Lincoln and includes the northern part of Kesteven.

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus

There were no changes in the Council's arrangements as outlined in previous reports. Each district nurse has an ample stock of the smaller items of loan equipment, while the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade who administer the Medical Loan Depots on behalf of the County Council have, with the aid of grants from the County Council, continued to maintain their own comprehensive stocks of articles.

Depot	No. of Issues Made	No. of Individual Cases who Benefited
Bourne	107	99
Grantham	490	412
Stamford	301	275
Sleaford	327	180
TOTALS	1,225	966

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

The County of Kesteven receives its water supplies from three major water undertakings, viz.: (1) the Kesteven Water Board serving the East and West Kesteven Rural districts, Sleaford Urban district and the Borough of Grantham, (2) the South Lincolnshire Water Board serving the Borough of Stamford, South Kesteven Rural district and Bourne Urban district, and (3) the Lincoln and District Water Board serving the North Kesteven Rural district.

At the end of the year all local authorities supplied with water by the Lincoln Water Board had given approval to the fluoridation of water supplies and the Board were preparing a scheme.

The Kesteven Water Board submitted a scheme to the Ministries of Housing and Local Government and Health for the fluoridation of the water supply to the Urban District of Sleaford, which received approval and will be implemented in 1969.

PART VIII — HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service has continued to perform its very useful function of providing domestic assistance in the homes of the sick and elderly. Table VI on page 47 shows the number of hours of such help supplied, the number of cases, and the types of cases to whom such help is sent.

Again, the majority of help supplied was to the aged—904 cases from the total of 1,165 covered. An analysis of this group shows the ages of patients helped as follows:—

65/75 years	...	...	...	...	464
75/85 years	...	...	...	...	328
85 years and over	...	...	...	...	112
Total					904

Many of the new requests for help are still coming from people over 80 years of age.

Good Neighbour Service

This excellent service continues to provide a much needed form of help as an alternative to and extension of the Home Help Service. The number of cases covered during the year was 77, and there is a staff of 50 Good Neighbours over the whole of the county. This service has brought care of the aged to small remote villages, where before its inception in 1964 help could not be supplied.

Cases helped During 1968

	Cases b/fwd from 1967	New cases brought on each quarter				
		March	June	Sept.	Dec.	Total
Grantham & West Kesteven	18	6	3	1	5	33
Sleaford, East and North Kesteven	19	2	2	4	2	29
Stamford	1	—	—	—	1	2
Bourne & South Kesteven	10	3	—	—	—	13
TOTAL	48	11	5	5	8	77

Night Attendants Service

This service is a most difficult service to provide in a rural area such as Kesteven. The help required is of such a temporary nature that staffing the service is a major problem. Transport is also a problem. It has been possible to provide help for requests made on the service, and thanks are again due to the County Ambulance Officer for his help in arranging transport when requested.

Staff

There has been no change in the administrative staff of the service during the year and 195 home helps were employed. This is 11 less than in 1967, which has been counteracted by an increase in the number of Good Neighbours employed. There has been a marked decrease in the wastage of home helps and only 36 resignations were received during 1968, compared with 55 during 1967. This may be due to an apparent shortage of part-time work since the introduction of S.E.T.

Voluntary Organisations

The liaison between the service and voluntary associations was good, and this is very helpful to the service.

TABLE VI—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

CASES ASSISTED—ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF CASE

Area	Year	Maternity	T.B.	Chronic Sick (under 65 years)	Chronic Sick (over 65 years)	Problem Families	Others (Short- term Sickness etc.)	Total	Number of Helps employed at end of year (all part- time	Total Hours Worked by Helps
Grantham and West Kesteven	1967	6 (6)	2 (-)	34 (19)	332 (113)	4 (1)	23 (17)	401 (156)	89	62,549
	1968	10 (10)	2 (-)	51 (23)	368 (110)	3 (2)	25 (12)	459 (157)	82	60,477
Sleaford, North and East Kesteven	1967	15 (15)	1 (-)	63 (21)	311 (114)	2 (1)	35 (25)	427 (177)	83	49,595
	1968	15 (15)	1 (-)	76 (21)	322 (106)	3 (1)	29 (23)	446 (166)	70	49,981
Stamford, South Kesteven and Bourne	1967	15 (15)	- (-)	21 (6)	203 (78)	4 (2)	17 (10)	260 (111)	34	37,217
	1968	12 (12)	- (-)	16 (4)	214 (68)	5 (2)	13 (7)	260 (93)	43	34,495
TOTALS	1967	36 (36)	3 (1)	118 (46)	846 (305)	10 (4)	75 (52)	1,088 (444)	206	149,361
	1968	37 (37)	3 (-)	143 (48)	904 (284)	11 (5)	67 (42)	1,165 (416)	195	144,953

The figures in brackets denote new cases helped, i.e. cases who had not received help before the year in which they are shown.

During the year an experiment in providing a voluntary service for a selected number of cases in Sleaford was organised by the County Organiser and Mrs. K. Nunneley, Visiting Officer of Kesteven Old People's Welfare Committee. Those ladies who volunteered for this work undertook to be responsible for shopping, collecting pensions, changing library books, writing letters, collecting prescriptions and medicines etc. They maintained a regular service to the older house-bound patients for over a year, which was a considerable achievement. This meant that the people they helped only needed home help for housework and cooking, which reduced the help supplied to each person by 2 to 4 hours weekly. I should like to thank those who participated in the scheme.

Our thanks are also due to the W.R.V.S., and the Meals-on-Wheels Service for providing services which facilitate the work of the Home Help Service in caring for the aged.

PART IX — MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The administration of the Mental Health Service for the County is dealt with by the Mental Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Care Sub-Committee, a sub-committee of the Health Committee. The Committee consists of 20 members and meets four times during the year. The administration and management of the hostels and training centres is dealt with by the Grantham Training Centres and Hostels Management Committee consisting of 11 members, 8 of whom must be County Councillors. The Committee meets four times during the year and reports to the Mental Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Care Sub-Committee.

It was with deep regret that the members of the service learned of the death of Alderman Mrs. D. Schwind, M.B.E., for not only was she Chairman of both the Committees but she took a very active and generous interest in the service, especially that relating to children.

STAFFING

Medical. The Deputy County Medical Officer of Health continues to be medical officer for the hostels and centres and to have a special responsibility regarding the care of the mentally disordered in the community. Other members of the medical staff devote a proportion of their time to the service and together with the Consultant Psychiatrists at Rauceby, St. John's and Harmston Hall Hospitals, and three general practitioners, are approved officers under Section 28(2) of the Mental Health Act 1959.

Non-Medical

Mental Welfare

The County Council approved an increase in the establishment of mental welfare officers from four to five and the additional officer took up the post in the south of the County.

The mental welfare officer in the north of the County, Mr. W. Holmes, retired during the year. He commenced duty in this work under the old Board of Guardians and had 38 years of continuous service with the County Council. He had in his work been associated with St. John's Hospital and his knowledge and experience accumulated over the years was a great asset to the service.

Sandon School

With the transfer of the adult subnormals to their own premises in Dysart Road, the staff at Sandon School now consists of a supervisor and four assistant supervisors. The staff has remained unchanged.

The Beacon

The staff consists of three resident, two non-resident and four domestic staff, an increase in the establishment of one domestic. Extended leave was granted to one of the non-resident officers, necessitating a temporary appointment.

Dysart Centre

The centre opened on the 1st January for the training of the adult subnormals, with the staff previously attached to Sandon School. During the year, as the numbers of trainees increased, further staff were appointed to bring the centre up to its establishment of a head supervisor and four instructors. During the year two instructors, who had completed the course for teachers of mentally handicapped adults, left for appointments with other authorities.

Ellys House

A warden and matron were appointed at the beginning of the year and further staff consisting of an assistant matron, general assistant and four domestic staff were recruited to enable the hostel to open in February.

Training

A member of staff successfully completed the training course for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Adults at Kingston-upon-Hull College of Commerce and although she returned as an instructor at the Dysart Centre, she left to take up an appointment in Hull before the end of the year.

Sandon School has received students from the National Association for Mental Health Course for their practical work and both Sandon School and Dysart Centre have received students from the Nottingham course. The Beacon has received a student from Bretton Hall College for practical work. Mental welfare officers have taken nurses in their final training years on domiciliary visits and have continued to attend case conferences, clinics and ward rounds at the various hospitals. Members of staff have been called upon to give instruction and talks to various bodies and voluntary organisations.

Psychiatric Cases

Admissions to Hospitals

The following table, drawn up from notifications received, shows the number of patients from Kesteven area admitted to psychiatric hospitals during the year under the Mental Health Act, 1959. Comparative aggregate figures for the preceding two years are also given:

Category	Rauceby Hospital	St. John's Hospital	Other Hospitals	Total 1968	Total 1967	Total 1966
Section 5 (Informal)	209	35	2	246	299	254
Section 25 (Observation)	49	13	—	62	35	29
Section 26 (Treatment)	3	1	—	4	11	5
Section 29 (Emergency)	66	5	1	72	42	48
Section 60	1	—	—	1	1	1
TOTAL	328	54	3	385	388	337

The proportion of women admitted to hospital was 60% of the total. The following table analyses the figures on a sex and age basis:

	Year	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Over 70	Age not given	Total
MALE	1968	13	24	20	30	21	22	15	7	152
	1967	10	26	23	28	27	15	18	13	160
	1966	10	11	15	33	28	17	14	6	134
FEMALE	1968	13	36	26	36	31	38	34	19	233
	1967	9	45	28	42	34	15	30	25	228
	1966	8	33	28	48	19	20	33	14	203
TOTALS	1968	26	60	46	66	52	60	49	26	385
	1967	19	71	51	70	61	30	48	38	388
	1966	18	44	43	81	47	37	47	20	337

Regrading in Hospital of Patients admitted for Observation

Admitted for Observation		Section 5	Regraded Section 25	Section 26	Discharged
135	62 Section 25	22	48	1	2
	73 Section 29	52	—	1	9

Of the 48 regraded to Section 25 from Section 29, 37 continued treatment on an informal basis on the expiration of the order.

Discharges from Hospitals

During the year, 349 discharges from psychiatric hospitals were notified to the Local Health Authority and after-care service was accepted by 169 patients; the respective figures for 1967 were 311 and 166. Thirty-five patients had two admissions to hospital and twenty-six three admissions during the year.

The pattern of diagnosis of the mental illness of patients remained very similar to previous years, the anxiety and depressive illnesses remaining the most numerous, although showing a slight percentage decline over the years. An analysis together with comparative figures for the previous two years is as follows:

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total	1968	Percentages 1967	1966
Manic Depressives						
Depressives						
Anxiety State						
Melancholia	62	81	143	40	44	47
Paraphrenia						
Paranoia						
Schizophrenia	29	39	68	20	23	23
Hypochondria						
Hysteria						
Obsessional Neur.	8	27	35	10	9	8
Psychopaths						
Alcoholism	8	7	15	5	6	4
Epileptic						
Arteriosclerosis						
Senile Dementia						
Somatic	15	29	44	11	11	11
Subnormality	2	6	8	2	2	3
Unspecified	13	23	36	12	5	4
TOTALS	137	212	349			

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The increase in establishment of mental welfare officers is reflected in the number of referrals and visits.

Source of Referrals	Mental Illness				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
General Practitioners	4	3	108	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	2	295
Hospitals	—	2	53	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	166
Out Patient Clinics	—	1	37	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
L.E.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	11
Police & Courts	—	—	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	28
Others	—	—	32	59	—	—	—	—	6	2	8	9	—	1	2	—	119
	4	6	242	400	—	—	—	—	10	5	12	12	3	4	3	2	703

Total for 1967—656

Total for 1966—590

Details of visits in respect of these referrals are given in the following table:

	Number of Visits		
	1968	1967	1966
Patients in Hospital	796	717	620
O.P. Clinics	204	130	109
Patients at home	649	694	975
Relatives, etc.	1,057	985	1,174
After-care	1,995	1,472	1,440
Prevention Cases	834	656	598
TOTALS	5,535	4,654	4,916

SUBNORMALITY

The work carried out in the community by the mental welfare officers continued to grow and during the year 41 new cases were added to the register.

The sources of referral of the new cases were as follows:

	1968	1967	1966
Transfers from other Authorities	13	5	6
Mental Welfare Officers	2	4	1
M.S.S.	1	3	4
Hospitals	5	1	7
L.E.A.	5	5	5
Others	15	13	15
	—	—	—
	41	31	38

The referrals were dealt with as follows:

Placed under Community Care	—	39
Direct admission to hospital	—	2
		<hr/>
		41

During the year 7 cases under supervision in the community were admitted to hospital, making the total admissions to hospital from this Authority nine. Five patients were discharged from hospital into the community

Twenty-one admissions for temporary residential care were arranged during the year to afford relief to the parents.

The following table shows the number of subnormals on the register at the end of the year:

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total	
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<i>A. Under Community Care</i>														
(a) Attending day training centres	18	8	23	14	9	11	7	11	27	19	30	25	101	
Awaiting entry thereon	3	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	11	
(b) Receiving home training														
(c) Resident in Local Authority (Welfare) Homes	—	—	2	4	—	—	13	3	—	—	15	7	22	
(d) Receiving supervision	7	4	74	83	4	—	32	24	11	4	106	107	228	
Totals	28	17	99	101	16	11	52	38	44	28	151	139	362	
<i>B. In Hospitals</i>	7	2	43	41	8	3	68	53	15	5	111	94	225	
Numbers as at 31.12.68														
(Totals A & B)	35	19	142	142	24	14	120	91	59	33	262	233	587	
Numbers as at 31.12.67	38	16	131	133	25	18	118	91	63	34	249	224	570	

At the end of the year there were 19 cases awaiting admission to hospital of which seven were classified as 'urgent'.

As in previous years, selective visiting has been maintained, frequent visits being paid to those requiring support to maintain them in the community and only a single visit to those who are self-supporting and living an independent life. The following table gives details of the visits made:—

	1968	1967	1966
To subnormals in hospitals ...	35	19	21
In the community	875	731	744
To employers	66	33	57
For reports to hospitals ...	10	27	3
Enquiries and other visits ...	530	441	418
	<hr/> 1,516 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,251 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,243 <hr/>

Training of Subnormals Sandon School

In her report on the activities in the school during the year, Mrs. Surridge, the Supervisor, commented that—

“The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 39, there being 10 admissions during the year. Four children attained 16 years of age and were transferred to the Dysart Centre, whilst one child was excluded.

“The staff have remained unaltered. Five students completed their teaching practice at the school, three from the N.A.M.H. course at Sheffield and two from the Nottingham College of Technology. The general health of the children was good and the annual medical and dental inspections were carried out. The school nurse has carried out monthly hygiene inspections and the physiotherapist attended twice weekly. Three children were seen at the subnormality clinic.

“Classroom projects have been followed up by visits of observation which have included visits to the post office, supermarket, library and museum and Belton Park. A highlight of the year was the Gala Fete organised jointly by the staffs of the school and The Beacon, which proved a great success, and our thanks are due to our many friends who contributed. We were again honoured at Christmas by the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress of Grantham at the children’s party. Pupils from the Grantham School of Dancing again entertained the children. December was in fact a hectic month, as in addition to the party, the children gave a concert to 12 senior citizens from the area. There was an “At Home” to parents and friends of the school, and the pupils joined with pupils from the Kesteven and Grantham Girls’ School in a combined carol service. Once again, a harvest festival was held and the produce was given to residents at Chandos House and pensioners in the area.

“The school continued to have a large number of visitors, including students from teachers’ training colleges and specialist teachers of the deaf and blind. Supervisors and staff from various junior training centres have also visited.”

Dysart Centre

The opening of the adult centre took place on the 1st January without formality and the trainees moved from the old workshop at Sandon School to take over their new quarters at the Dysart Centre. The number of trainees gradually increased and additional staff were appointed. The build up was gradual, especially as an experienced member of staff was away on a course and the new staff appointed required time to adapt themselves to the work. In his annual report, Mr. Blower, the Head Supervisor, commented that “absenteeism on the male side was remarkably low. During the year a total of 27 new trainees were admitted, 15 males and 12 females, giving a total at the year end of 50 trainees (24 male and 26 female). Seven trainees left the Centre.

“A variety of 75 items of work are being produced. Among these items are signposts, school and playgroup equipment, concrete structures for local authorities, work for government contracts and a variety of work for various factories and members of the public.

“During the past year 2,316,599 plastic components have been assembled, 102,720 brassiere straps were made and completed, 114,000 flower bulbs were packed and 170,000 catalogues and stationery were prepared and addressed.

“Talks on various subjects of interest have been arranged, e.g. National Savings.

“Visits have been made by trainees to the industrial units supplying out-work.

“Each trainee is made aware of the incentive payment scheme, how points are awarded, what bonus can be earned, and keen interest is shown at the weekly drawing of their wages.

“Physical education facilities are at present curtailed due to sports-field difficulties which should be overcome in the near future but periodic visits are made to a local sports ground for the purpose of playing cricket, football, hockey, rounders, etc.”

During the year over 300 people have visited the Centre, including employment, welfare and child care officers, nurses and students, members of Mothers’ Unions and parents of trainees.

The Beacon

In his report, Mr. Collinson, the Warden, commented that “the most outstanding thing about 1968 was the transfer of the senior trainees to their new premises, thus giving us the opportunity for the first time to make use of the hostel and all its facilities for juniors. A highlight of the year for the children was a visit to Nottingham Theatre Royal to see the pantomime—the trip was sponsored by the Grantham Rotary Club. Later in the year we took all the children to see the lions and other animals at Stapleford Park. The Garden Fete, organised together with Sandon School, was a great success and the response and help from many friends and other organisations was tremendous.

“The number of children in residence varied between 15 and 19. There were 6 admissions, 3 discharges from and 2 transfers to Ellys House, leaving us with one vacancy at the end of the year. Eleven children were given short-term care, including 3 special care cases, for periods of 2 to 29 days.”

Ellys House

In his report Mr. Peters, the Warden, commented that—

“The resident staff reported for duty on the 1st January to prepare the hostel for the first residents on the 5th February. These consisted of 3 male and 2 female trainees who were attending at the Dysart Centre and who were to be resident for 5 days weekly in the hostel. The first permanent resident was received on the 19th February. At the end of the year 21 residents—11 females and 10 males—were living at the hostel. Only one resident had been unable to settle and had returned home.

“All residents attend the Sandon Social Club every week and on two occasions the Club was held at the hostel and refreshments organised by the trainees. The annual Christmas party for adult subnormals in Kesteven was held at the hostel and over 80 guests attended. A local beat group provided the music for the evening free of charge. Earlier in the year members of the Allan House Social Club of Boston were entertained at the hostel and refreshments for over 100 guests were prepared by the hostel staff.

“Only two residents remained at the hostel over the Christmas period but as they accompanied the duty staff on outings they had an enjoyable festive season. The customary Christmas dinner was given to staff, residents and trainees at the centre prior to their breaking up for the Christmas holidays.

“As the grounds have not been handed over by the contractors, outdoor activities have been restricted to walks, shopping excursions and the like but full use has been made of the billiard table presented by a local firm and other indoor games and activities.

“In all, the year was spent in building up and settling in and we look forward to further progress next year.”

Sandon Social Club

The club continued to be run and supervised by members of the mental health staff with three outside volunteers. Refreshments were mainly provided by voluntary organisations but the members themselves have periodically organised their evenings and have occasionally provided refreshments.

The opening of the adult hostel and training centre resulted in a big increase in numbers and by the end of the year the average attendance was 40.

The highlights of the year were again the visits to and from our Boston friends, the Allan House Club and the theatre and pantomime trips to Nottingham.

A student group from the Kesteven College of Education, Stoke Rochford continued to visit the club most weeks and their participation was greatly appreciated.

PART X — OTHER SERVICES

Development Plan

The training centre and hostel for mentally subnormal adults were completed and brought into service at the beginning of the year.

The pilot village health clinic at Metherringham was completed early in the year and was officially opened by the Reverend S. Radford on the 21st May, 1968.

Further progress was made in the planning of the health centres at Bourne and Market Deeping. The Bourne centre was in a more advanced stage of planning at the end of the year.

The County Architect has prepared plans for the extension of the local authority health clinic and new accommodation for the Welfare and Children's Departments on the Beaconfield site, Grantham.

The planning of extensions to the Barn Hill health clinic at Stamford and the new health clinic at North Hykeham proceeded.

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The table below gives details of blind and partially sighted persons on the County Council's register during the year ended 31st December 1968:—

	(i) Blind	(ii) Partially sighted
(a) Registered at 1st January, 1968 ...	324	102
(b) New registrations during the year ...	54	10
(c) De-certified cases re-registered ...	—	—
(d) Deaths ...	44	9
(e) Transfers to other areas ...	9	3
(f) Transfers from other areas ...	9	3
(g) Transfers from blind to partially sighted category included in b (ii) above ...	—	—
(h) Transfers from partially sighted to blind category included in b (i) above ...	—	9
(i) Recovered sight ...	2	—
(j) Registered at 31st December, 1968 ...	332	94

The age groups of the persons newly registered during the year were as follows:—

0 — 15 years ...	1
16 — 59 years ...	4
60 — 69 years ...	9
70 — 79 years ...	18
80 years and over ...	32
	—
	64
	—

The proportion of newly registered persons aged 60 years and over represents 92% of the new registrations as against 84% in the previous year.

	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment	2	4	—	38
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	14	2	—	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	14	2	—	4

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No case of this disease was notified in Kesteven under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926/37.

PART XI — ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The task of maintaining the highest possible standards of food hygiene in all our premises in which food is handled or prepared is one which requires constant attention. The County Health Inspector assisted and advised others who are directly concerned with this work and also carried out routine inspections of kitchens and other premises in which food was prepared. I am pleased to say that there was the closest co-operation between all departments concerned in this important field of hygiene.

During the course of the year, large quantities of food were examined and a number of queries were received from County Council establishments regarding the fitness or otherwise of food delivered under contract. Some difficulty was experienced regarding the quality of meat supplied but these matters were resolved after consultation with the firms concerned.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Administration of the above Regulations is the responsibility of the County Council and duties carried out under these Regulations during 1968 included approving and licensing milk dealers and dairy premises, inspection of dairies and equipment and obtaining samples of milk for examination to ensure that a satisfactory product was provided for the consumer.

At the end of the year, the number of licensed milk dealers in the county was 135, an increase of 2 over the previous year.

At the present time, there is one pasteurising dairy within the county and the number of visits made to this and other dairy premises during the year was 68. A number of washed bottles was obtained from the pasteurising dairy for bacteriological examination and these were found to be satisfactory.

During the year, the number of milk samples submitted for statutory examination under these Regulations was 158 and of these seven failed the prescribed test. Particulars are set out in the following table.

District in which Sample taken		PASTEURISED			UNTREATED			STERILISED	
		Passed	Failed	Void*	Passed	Failed	Void*	Passed	Failed
Grantham M.B.	39	37	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stamford M.B.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleaford U.D.	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourne U.D.	14	10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
N. Kesteven R.D.	22	8	—	1	10	—	3	—	—
S. Kesteven R.D.	28	17	1	—	9	—	—	1	—
E. Kesteven R.D.	22	13	—	—	6	2	—	1	—
W. Kesteven R.D.	19	14	1	—	1	—	—	3	—
TOTALS	158	112	3	2	28	4	3	6	—

* Methylene blue test only—Maximum Storage Temperature Exceeded

Biological Milk Sampling

Although the majority of milk in Kesteven is heat treated, there are still a number of Producer/Retailers in the county registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who retail Untreated farm bottled or cartoned milk. At the end of the year, the number of licensed Producer/Retailers in Kesteven was 17. This is a reduction of 4 when compared with 1967. Samples were obtained from Untreated milk supplies and sent for biological examination—(i.e. for Tubercle Bacilli and Brucellosis) and during the year, 38 samples were obtained for this purpose from 21 herds. All samples were found to be free from infection with Tubercle Bacilli but five proved positive to brucellosis involving four different herds. Herd investigations were carried out in respect of two of these herds by the County Health Inspector and a total of 204 quarter samples of milk were taken for examination and as a result 13 cows were found to be infected. In one instance, a Statutory Order was imposed by the North Kesteven Rural District Council requiring all milk to be heat treated before retail sale. The necessary action in respect of other herds in which brucellosis was found was taken by the district councils concerned.

Particulars of samples are as follows:

No. of Routine Samples Taken	No. of Herds Involved	Tubercle Bacilli		Brucellosis		Herd Investigations	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	No. of Quarter Samples Taken	No. of Herds Involved
38	21	Nil	38	5	33	204	2

Antibiotics in Milk

During the year, only three samples of milk were submitted for the detection of antibiotics, and upon examination, these proved to be satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders

I am indebted to Mr. R. Ford, the Divisional Veterinary Officer, for the following report:—

“Tuberculosis Order 1964

Of 1,163 herds including 256 milking herds 453 involving 26,173 cattle were tuberculin tested. In two herds belonging to one owner 31 reactors were revealed and 21 of these showed lesions of T.B. at post-mortem examination.

Both these herds have showed reactors in recent years.

Two reactors in imported Irish cattle were found in one other herd.

No milk was produced in any of the three infected herds.

Animal Notifiable Diseases

We have had no cases of Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax or Swine Fever confirmed.

Salmonellosis

This disease was confined to S. Dublin of calves which appears to be relatively non-infective to humans.

Brucellosis

Three dairy herds were involved in positive P.H. reports.

A Brucellosis (accredited herds) scheme is progressing at a steady rate. Twenty-five herds are fully accredited dairy herds—i.e., about 10% of all dairy herds. Approximately another fifty are in the process of qualifying.

We are anxious to get as many as possible of the seventeen milk producer-retailers into the Scheme, only one so far is fully accredited. All the others except three have joined or are showing genuine interest.

Great care is exercised in persuading owners of infected cattle to dispose of them direct for slaughter to avoid spreading the infection to other herds."

Milk in Schools Scheme

During the year pasteurised milk was supplied to 166 schools in the county.

Fourteen samples of milk were submitted for examination and one failed to satisfy the prescribed test.

Two complaints were received from schools concerning bottles of milk; one bottle was found to contain some extraneous matter and pieces of glass were found in another.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The provision of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, only insofar as they relate to the chemical composition and adulteration of food and drugs, are in this county administered by the Weights and Measures Inspector, Mr. E. T. Hawley. I am therefore indebted to him for the following information:—

Sampling

During the year under review 413 samples were obtained. The articles sampled are listed in the table below:—

[illegible]

The action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples is set out in Table VII on page 63.

TABLE VII — ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, IN RESPECT OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES — 1968

Sample No.	Article	Report of Public Analyst	Action taken
C.1	Milk	Contained 20.2% of added water	In this case, although legal proceedings were instituted they were subsequently withdrawn owing to the continued ill-health of the Defendant. Under the Labelling of Food Regulations, pre-packed foods must bear a list of ingredients. Among other things, this powdered soup contained "m.s.g." (the flavour-enhancer monosodium glutamate). The firm was informed that the letters m.s.g. were not sufficiently explicit and they did, in fact, rectify this shortly afterwards. This was a sample taken from a 10-gallon churn of pasteurised milk on delivery to a local dairyman. The dairy responsible for pasteurisation had never previously been in trouble and their sampling record was above average. In the circumstances, it was decided to caution the firm in writing. Investigation at the retailers premises confirmed the Analyst's supposition that this was old stock. On his giving an undertaking to destroy what small amount remained, no further action was taken.
B.4	Mushroom soup powder	Labelling infringement	
B.19	Milk	Contained 5.8% of added water	
A.26	White pepper	Below normal commercial quality, possibly due to prolonged storage	This consumer complaint concerned the finding of a copper rivet head—½ in. in diameter—in a wrapped sweet purchased in Stamford. The matter was taken up with the London manufacturers and the Chief Public Health Inspector for the London Borough of Barking. The manufacturers explained that they used the up-to-date Cintel metal detector in their production line and could not understand how so large a piece of metal had escaped detection. The CPHI confirmed all this and said the firm had an extremely good record. In the circumstances, and with the complainant's concurrence, the firm was cautioned in writing. A Bourne housewife complained of a 'bitter' taste in milk delivered to her by a local dairyman. As this was farm-bottled milk and as the dairy premises were in the area of South Kesteven Rural District, the matter was referred to the Medical Officer of Health for that area.
C.7	Confectionery	Investigated without recourse to the public analyst's services	
B.132	Milk	The 'bitter' taste of which the purchaser complained was due to the presence of proteolytic bacteria	

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS

Despite the ever rising costs, good progress has been made during the year in the provision of sewage and sewerage purification schemes. The County Council have examined and approved the following schemes:—

Authority	Scheme	Estimated cost
North Kesteven Rural District Council	(i) Branston, Heighington & Washingborough sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.	£213,814
	(ii) Dunston village, sewerage and sewage disposal scheme	£ 93,130 (includes extensions to Metherringham sewage purification works)
	(iii) North Hykeham Industrial estate sewerage and sewage disposal scheme	£47,146
East Kesteven Rural District Council	(i) Kirkstead Bridge sewer extensions	£ 4,240
	(ii) Westcliffe Road, Ruskington—sewer—new works	£ 26,327
	(iii) Kirkby-la-Thorpe. Revised sewerage scheme	£108,000
	(iv) Digby, Rowston and Scopwick sewerage scheme	£110,200
	(v) Ashby-de-la-Launde sewerage scheme	£ 15,915
	(vi) North Kyme sewerage scheme	£ 72,008
	(vii) North Kyme Common Main drainage—new works	£ 8,700
Stamford Borough Council		£477,000
		<hr/> £1,176,480 <hr/>

Water Sampling

During the year, 38 samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological examination and of these, four proved to be unsatisfactory. One of the unsatisfactory samples was taken from a private well and the premises concerned have now been provided with a mains supply of water. The other three unsatisfactory samples were taken from a County Council establishment and in this case, it was found that the chlorinator to the water supply was faulty.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

The County Council in co-operation with the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology in 1963 set up instruments at two sites in Kesteven — Kirkby Underwood and Ruskington, for recording concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Since that time, full operation of the other two stations has been maintained and details of all recordings, including those of weather

conditions at the two sites are sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory for use in the National Survey.

During the year, 72 visits were made to the station at Kirkby Underwood and 345 to the one at Ruskington. In the latter part of the year, special apparatus supplied by the Warren Spring Laboratory was installed at Kirkby Underwood and brought into operation to provide information for the new European survey. The apparatus is designed primarily for the determination of sulphur dioxide in areas of low concentration but a filter paper is incorporated in the instrument which is examined chemically by the Ministry's laboratory for various other airborne pollutants.

I append details of pollution levels for the year ended March 1968, recorded at the two sites in Kesteven, together with comparative figures for a site situated in a large city. It will be seen that the smoke concentrations recorded at the two sites in the county again show a reduction in most instances when compared with the previous year, whilst those for sulphur dioxide are generally the same.

Month	Ruskington				Kirkby Underwood				Large City (Comparison)	
	Units —				Units —				Units —	
	Microgrammes/Cu.M. SMOKE		S.O.2		Microgrammes/Cu.M. SMOKE		S.O.2		Microgrammes/Cu.M. SMOKE S.O.2	
April	30	(39)	40	(24)	12	(13)	36	(25)	129	239
May	16	(19)	27	(30)	8	(10)	27	(29)	90	164
June	11	(12)	52	(24)	6	(7)	51	(29)	58	135
July	10	(14)	31	(28)	6	(7)	25	(26)	55	127
August	15	(15)	30	(23)	9	(9)	26	(25)	71	131
September	28	(39)	32	(43)	15	(16)	28	(40)	107	189
October	29	(57)	30	(52)	11	(21)	23	(43)	98	146
November	92	(84)	60	(72)	36	(36)	45	(60)	447	494
December	103	(82)	80	(77)	45	(31)	62	(57)	247	387
January	77	(99)	75	(91)	38	(44)	64	(73)	180	333
February	72	(59)	69	(60)	32	(28)	68	(45)	216	378
March	46	(37)	54	(47)	17	(13)	45	(34)	70	250

Figures in Brackets Represent Recordings for the Previous Year

PART XII — SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Statistics

The population for 1968 as estimated by the Registrar General was 153,840, an increase of 840 compared with 1967.

The number of pupils on the school registers in 1968 was 25,037, compared with 24,030 the previous year—an increase of 1,007.

Primary Schools:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| (a) | Number in area on 31st December, 1968— | |
| | Provided—152 Primary, 2 Nursery | 154 |
| (b) | Average number of children on registers during 1968 | 14,988 |
| (c) | Average attendance during 1968 | 13,862 |

Secondary Modern Schools:—

(a) Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(b) Average number of children on registers during 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,056
(c) Average attendance during 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,464

Secondary Grammar Schools:—

(a) Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Average number of children on registers during 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,919
(c) Average attendance during 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,739

Medical Inspection

The arrangements provide for full medical inspections of children as soon as possible after they enter school, in their last year at primary school and in their last year of compulsory school life.

Children attending at nursery schools (of which there are two in the County) are examined during their attendance at the schools.

Children found at the routine medical inspections to have defects requiring treatment are referred to the family doctor, or after consultation with him, to the appropriate consultant.

Colour Vision

Arrangements to test the colour vision of boys in the 10-11 age group was commenced in the county in 1966 and during 1968, 55 boys were found to have a defect of colour vision. The head teacher and family doctor as well as the parents are informed about any boy found to be suffering from such a defect so that it may be taken into account when considering his suitability for a future career.

Routine Medical Examination

The number of children seen at routine medical inspections was 6,050 (compared with 6,245 during 1967). An analysis of this figure by year of birth is as follows:—

1953 & earlier	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 & over
747	721	40	119	831	993	47	65	159	1057	1249	22

In addition to the above, 5,851 other medical inspections were carried out:—

			Special Inspections	Re- Inspections	Total
At School Clinics:—					
(a)	By School Medical Officers	...	961	147	1,108
(b)	By Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	349	1,738	2,087
(c)	By Orthopaedic Surgeons	...	104	99	203
(d)	By Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons	...	62	14	76
In the Schools by School Medical Officers			156	2,221	2,377
Total			1,632	4,219	5,851

Special Examinations

A child may be brought forward by the parents, headmaster or school nurse at a routine medical inspection if it is thought he requires attention. This is called a 'Special' examination; the parent is notified and invited to be present at the examination.

Re-examinations

Children who are found to have defects are re-examined at subsequent medical inspections. When the defect does not warrant referral to a specialist or require immediate attention, the child will be kept under observation; should it later be considered necessary to advise treatment the family doctor is consulted and the school nurse visits the home to inform the mother.

General Physical Condition

The general physical condition of the children was good. Only 5 of the 6,050 examined at periodic medical inspections were considered to be of unsatisfactory physical condition.

Personal Hygiene

The school nurses carry out regular head inspections at all primary schools but only visit the secondary schools for head inspections at the request of the head teacher.

During the year a total number of 62,683 head inspections were carried out and 208 children were found to be infested.

Medical Treatment

Statistics

Details of the numbers of children examined and of the numbers and types of defect found are shown in the tables on pages — and —.

The following comparative table sets out the common defects found requiring treatment during the past five years:—

			1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Defective Vision	...	...	396	542	466	594	598
Nose and Throat	...	...	62	103	91	104	113
Squint	...	...	86	72	82	87	82
Orthopaedic	...	...	102	149	143	200	148

Ophthalmic Clinics

There were no alterations in the arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards for the attendance of consultants at the clinics during the year and 209 sessions were held at the Bourne, Grantham, Sleaford, Stamford and Lincoln clinics. A total of 2,087 examinations were carried out by the ophthalmic surgeons and of these 349 were in respect of children seen for the first time. Table A on page — gives further details and as will be seen 2,087 errors of refraction and 85 other diseases or defects of the eye were dealt with. Of the 349 children seen for the first time by the ophthalmic surgeons, 219 were prescribed glasses in addition to 768 who had attended in previous years, making a total of 987. Most of these children had obtained their glasses by the end of the year.

I am grateful to Mr. S. P. Redmond and to Mr. B. A. Chaudhary for letting me have reports on the work carried out at the school ophthalmic clinics at Beaconfield, Grantham, and Riversdale, Sleaford, and also for sending me the comments of the orthoptists, Mrs. Clisby and Miss S. C. Turner, who work under the direction of the ophthalmic surgeons. Orthoptic clinics are a sub-division of the ophthalmic clinics and cases are referred to the orthoptists only by the ophthalmic surgeons.

Mr. Chaudhary commented on the work of the Sleaford and Grantham ophthalmic clinics:—

“During the year 1968 a total number of 1,744 cases attended the School Medical Ophthalmic Clinics at Grantham and Sleaford. Two hundred and twenty-nine were new cases of over five years of age and one hundred and one were new cases who were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. The remainder were re-examination cases. This shows a slight increase in the total number of cases who were seen during the last year compared with the previous year.

“The main defects detected in children of under five years of age were as before, squint, hypermetropia and blocked tear ducts. Myopia was found in this age group in only nine cases as compared to twelve cases during the previous year. Three cases of congenital cataract were seen during the year.

“The main defects detected in children of over five years of age were hypermetropia, myopia and squint. The only significant change is that this is the first year in which the number of myopes have exceeded the number of hypermetropes.

“Surgery was mainly performed for squint and blocked tear ducts. There were forty-two cases of squint operated on during the year by

Mr. S. P. Redmond, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon. and Mr. B. A. Chaudhary. The comparative figure for the previous year is thirty-four.

“Six hundred and seventy-one pairs of glases were prescribed for children of over five years of age and seventy-eight pairs of glasses were prescribed for children under five years of age. This shows a slight increase over the previous year.

“The clinics have had facilities for orthoptic care and treatment, and Miss S. C. Turner, Senior Orthoptist, has attended at Sleaford Clinic and Mrs. Clisby has attended Beaconfield Clinic.”

Miss Turner commented on the work of the Sleaford orthoptic clinic—

Sleaford Orthoptic Clinic

“Twenty-seven clinic sessions were held during the year.

“A total of 628 patients attended and of these 558 were old cases and 70 new cases.

“Of the patients seen many were treated by occlusion of the better eye to improve amblyopia and results were pleasing. Cases with larger degrees of convergent or divergent strabismus usually required surgery but the smaller deviations could be helped by orthoptic treatment.

“A number of patients with convergence insufficiency were treated by orthoptic exercises and symptoms relieved in this way.

“Forty-three patients were discharged during the year.”

Mrs. Clisby commented on the work of the Grantham orthoptic clinic—

Grantham Orthoptic Clinic

“Forty-six clinic sessions were held during the year.

“The majority of cases seen were those with convergent strabismus with or without glasses, with associated amblyopia. This was duly treated by occlusion. In most cases this was on the non-squinting eye. The majority showed substantial improvement in visual acuity after treatment. Patients with large angle of convergence needed surgical correction.

“Other cases seen were intermittent divergent strabismus where occlusion if necessary was carried out. Some cases needed orthoptic exercises to try to eliminate the intermittent deviation if small, whilst other cases required squint surgery, if the angle was too large to control.

“Ninety patients were discharged during the year.”

I am also grateful to Mr. A. H. Briggs. Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, who has submitted the following particulars of the Kesteven children seen at the school clinics held at Lincoln during 1968:—

1968

New cases sent for	— 139	Attended	— 114	Failures	— 25
Old cases sent for	— 850	Attended	— 641	Failures	— 209
Discharged	— 97	Glasses prescribed	— 225	Authorised repairs	— 43
		Lenses	— 136		
Number of clinics held during 1968			— 299		

Orthoptic Department

Old cases seen	— 2,096
New cases seen	— 231

1967

New cases sent for	— 114	Attended	— 88	Failures	— 26
Old cases sent for	— 659	Attended	— 472	Failures	— 187
Discharged	— 76	Glasses prescribed	— 203	Authorised repairs	— 66
		Lenses	— 46		
Number of clinics held during 1967			— 309		

Orthoptic Department

Old cases seen	— 1,902
New cases seen	— 228

I am also grateful to Mr. G. M. Barling. Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, who commented:—

“Personally I feel that the work carried out at Barn Hill and Bourne is useful work in that it enables the children who are found out at school to have poor sight to be dealt with by an ophthalmologist and to be provided with glasses under the National Health Service. It also enables one to find occasional cases of ocular abnormality such as squint which can be referred to the hospital and dealt with.”

Orthopaedic Clinics

Mrs. Brendon commented:—

“The Department’s physiotherapy staff have continued to attend at clinics in Sleaford, Bourne, Stamford and Grantham and to give treatment for a wide variety of conditions.

“Children made a total of 2,670 attendances for the following treatments:—

Ultra-Violet Light	...	...	...	...	496
Remedial Exercises	...	...	...	...	2,977
Massage	...	...	...	...	931
Faradism	...	...	...	...	116
Plaster of Paris Splints	...	...	...	...	116
Galvanism	...	...	...	...	6

During the year Dr. D. F. Thomas succeeded Mr. J. P. Jackson as Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon and twice monthly clinics are now held under his supervision at the Grantham and Sleaford clinics.

The number of schoolchildren examined at county clinics by the orthopaedic surgeon for the first time during the year was 104 and a total of 203 consultations were held as follows:—

					No. examined for first time during the year	Total No. of Examinations
Grantham	...	...	...	...	66	130
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	38	73
Totals	...	...	...	...	104	203

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

During the year Dr. Doreen A. Birch, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant, held E.N.T. clinics at Beaconfield Clinic, Grantham, and Riversdale Clinic, Sleaford, up to 9th October, 1968, when she resigned her appointment with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Dr. K. Datta Gupta was appointed locum Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant, and attended these clinics up to the end of the year. Seventy-six children were seen at these clinics of whom 62 attended for the first time and 14 for re-examination.

The speech therapists and the peripatetic teacher for the deaf attend at these clinics.

The number of schoolchildren who received operative treatment for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was 250—88 at the Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital, 71 at the Lincoln County Hospital and 91 at the Stamford and Rutland Hospital. In addition 12 children received operative treatment for diseases of the ear and 23 for other nose and throat conditions.

Mr. Mitchell, peripatetic teacher of the deaf, commented:—

“During the past year I have carried out 252 hearing tests at schools, clinics, or homes at the request of School Medical Officers, teachers, parents and General Practitioners. Some of these were repeat

tests carried out when the first test showed some loss or irregularity to keep a check on possible deterioration. Where necessary some of these were referred through to the Beaconfield and Sleaford E.N.T. clinics, which I attend regularly.

“I now have on my lists 33 children with hearing aids, and these I visit as often as possible. These children cover an age range of 5 to 15 and are in schools throughout Kesteven.

“In addition there are 8 pre-school children to be seen when possible; 3 of these have hearing aids.

“There are also 98 children on an occasional list who have showed some loss on testing which was slight, but who require subsequent visits to check for any deterioration.

“I attend the Tuesday Grantham Hospital Clinic, where a number of children are seen either before or after treatment. This is a good contact with children and parents and allows a follow-up in school if this is necessary.

“Finally, I have received excellent co-operation from all concerned in dealing with these children, which is particularly important when schools, hospitals and medical services are concerned.”

Speech Therapy

During the year there has at no time been a full complement of two whole-time speech therapists.

Miss Glover commented:—

“The incidence of stammering appears to have decreased during the past few years—possibly due to the fact that any speech difficulty is reported before the defect has become established.

“Two special schools have weekly visits during term-time.

“There has been good progress at Ambergate school since the provision of excellent accommodation, and the daily practice given by the staff to younger children.

“At Stubton school progress has been very slow as there are two very severe cases.”

Mrs. Long has commented:—

“During 1968, 62 children were seen, 38 at Bourne and 24 at Grantham. Of these 22 were new cases, 6 were interviewed and not

admitted for treatment, 28 were discharged and 15 were under observation. It is interesting to note, that of the 22 new referrals interviewed, none stammered. At Grantham, the only stammerer receiving treatment, a boy, has left the area; in Bourne there is one boy stammerer, not currently receiving speech therapy, whose speech defect is a major symptom of epilepsy (petit mal). At Grantham, there are two children with cleft palates, attending weekly for treatment. The majority of children have articulation defects of varying degrees of severity; some of the severe cases appear to have an associated articulatory dyspraxis, which retards progress; others have a considerable language deficiency."

Handicapped Pupils

A summary of the information sent to the Department of Education and Science showing the number of handicapped children ascertained as needing admission to special schools or boarding homes during 1968, the number admitted and awaiting admission and those on the registers of special schools and boarding homes is given on pages 90 and 91.

Home tuition was arranged for six children unable to attend school because of illness and fifteen children received tuition whilst in hospital.

During the summer holiday period 42 handicapped children were seen under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations 1959. Further treatment was recommended for seven of these children.

Stubton Hall Boarding School

This is a school for a hundred educationally subnormal boys aged from 11-16 years. Regular visits to the school were made by members of the medical staff, Senior Educational Psychologist, Principal School Dental Officer, Speech Therapist and the Peripatetic Teacher for the Deaf. The Headmaster, Mr. H. S. Dixon, comments that—

"There was a change of matron and deputy matron in February. During the year the general health of the boys remained very good but a few minor injuries needed treatment outside normal surgery periods.

"Although it is not the function of the school to settle boys in employment, concern is always felt for the boys with a dual handicap and whilst the severely handicapped school leaver can usually benefit from some form of sheltered employment, the boy who falls between this category and the accepted average still remains a problem."

Ambergate School

This is a day special school for sixty educationally subnormal pupils. The school takes boys aged from 7 to 11 years and girls aged from 7 to 16 years.

Miss E. M. Bower, the Headmistress, comments—

“During the year fifteen pupils left the school, five girls to start work and ten boys were transferred either to Stubton Hall boarding school or to local secondary schools.

“Of the children at present in school, nine wear glasses, one has sufficient hearing loss to require a hearing aid, fourteen have noticeable speech defects, three have some physical handicap, three suffer from epilepsy and a number lack co-ordination, particularly of hand and eye. It is interesting to note that thirty-one children are dextral of hand and eye, three sinistral and twenty-six cross-dominant.

“An important part of the curriculum is the school leavers’ course involving, as it does, the slow and careful preparation of the girls for work and adult-hood. It includes money management and budgeting, a study of the social services and the implications of citizenship, current affairs, attitudes to work and visits to local industries, housewifery and mothercraft.

“Mothercraft also forms the basis of one section of the Duke of Edinburgh’s award scheme for which both senior girls and former pupils study at the school Youth Club and it is pleasing to note that two more girls were awarded their bronze awards this year, bringing the total number since the scheme was started three years ago, to ten.”

Wyndham Park Diagnostic Unit

This offers places for eight physically or mentally handicapped children aged between four and eight years.

Regular visits to the school were made by members of the medical staff, senior educational psychologist, speech therapist and peripatetic teacher for the deaf.

Miss B. Blakeborough, the Superintendent, comments that—

“Eight physically and/or mentally handicapped children have attended the Diagnostic Unit attached to the Nursery School.

“There has been a considerable change in the pupils attending during the year. Five of the older children left and of these, three were admitted to Sandon School Junior Training Centre, one girl to Ambergate School, and one physically handicapped boy was able to transfer to an infant school.

“Six pupils have been admitted, four are hyperactive and mentally retarded with speech and behaviour difficulties; one is a spina-bifida case and one a severely mentally retarded boy. These children all require a great deal of individual attention and progress is often slow. It has been possible, however, for all the handicapped children to take part in the meal-times, out-door play, and in some of the other activities carried out in the Nursery School.”

Child Guidance Clinics

These are held at Grantham and Sleaford and in addition a number of children from the north and south of the County attend at the Lincoln and Peterborough child guidance clinics.

It was not possible to recruit a psychiatric social worker during the year and Dr. Holdway, the Consultant Child Psychiatrist, commented "the hope of forming a team of workers in the Child Guidance Service seems to recede, while the pressure of work increases."

A statistical summary of the activities of the Grantham and Sleaford clinics is given below:—

TABLE I

New Referrals seen

Grantham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bourne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Grantham Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL								68

TABLE II

Old Cases still under treatment

Grantham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bourne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
TOTAL								57

TABLE III

Total Individual Attendances

					Children	Parents
Grantham	...	...	...	...	306	192
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	124	73
Bourne	...	...	...	...	90	75
Rauceby Hospital	...	...	...	...	3	
Grantham Hospital	...	...	...	...	9	
Bourne House Hostel	...	...	...	...	92	
Deighton Close School	...	...	...	...	15	
Eastfields Hostel	...	...	...	...	12	
TOTAL				...	651	340

TABLE IV

New Referrals

Boys			Girls	
Grantham	25	:	"	12
Sleaford	6	:	"	2
Bourne	12	:	"	5
Grantham Hospital	3	:	"	3
46			22	

TOTAL: 68

TABLE V

Referrals according to Age Groups

Pre-School	—	Boys	—	5	:	Girls	—	3
5-11 years	—	„	—	27	:	„	—	4
11+ „	—	„	—	14	:	„	—	15
				<hr/> 46				<hr/> 22

TOTAL: 68

TABLE VI

Sources of Referral

Principal School Medical Officers	...	...	...	5
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	3
General Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	29
Paediatricians	...	...	...	6
Probation Officers	...	...	...	5
Education Department	...	...	...	3
Children's Department	...	...	...	8
Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	...	1
Parents	...	...	...	2
Transfer from other Authority	...	...	...	3
Psychiatrists	...	...	...	2
Hospital	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	68

TABLE VII

Summary of attendances, recommendations and disposals of old and new cases:

Regular Therapeutic attendances	...	...	...	56
Occasional attendances	...	...	...	26
Brief	...	...	...	22
Single	...	...	...	21
				<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	125

Cases admitted to:

Bourne House Hostel	...	...	...	...	1
Boarding Schools	...	...	...	...	7
E.S.N. School	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Approved School	...	...	...	...	1
Probation Hostel	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	12

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Staff

There were no changes in the professional staff during 1968, the Principal School Dental Officer being supported by the three area dental officers for North, South and West Kesteven.

The Clinics

All the dental clinics with the exception of Bourne have in recent years been extensively modernised and fitted out with new equipment,

including x-ray machines and power driven aspirators, the latter being a necessity for modern dental conservative procedures. The structural alterations at the clinics have greatly improved working conditions and patient amenities.

The facilities offered at Bourne will in the near future be greatly improved when the dental clinic in the proposed health centre becomes available for use.

Dental Health Education

Dental health education is an important feature of the school dental service and a very necessary one if the facts concerning dental disease are to be brought home to the populace.

Dental disease is one of the most common of all illnesses and causes considerable economic loss. In one recent year, for example, some 740,000 working days were lost because of it, some 17 million Britons are completely toothless, and thirteen per cent of people eat their 21st birthday cake with full dentures.

Most dental decay is caused by the fermentation of sugars in the mouth by the bacteria which are normally present. The sugars are quickly converted into acid which destroys the enamel, the outer covering of the tooth, and exposes the underlying dentine to the destructive efforts of other organisms.

Dental health campaigns can do much to improve dental health by educating the public in the ways and means of preventing tooth decay.

In the past intensive dental health education campaigns have been held in Sleaford, Grantham and North Hykeham. It was therefore logical that during 1968 a campaign should be held in Stamford and Bourne areas. The campaign was duly launched in September and was of two weeks duration, the first week being devoted to children attending Stamford schools whilst in the second week the Bourne schools were visited.

Use was made of the Oral Hygiene Service's cinema van, and the General Dental Council's dental health education unit which has been specially loaned for the occasion.

Mr. B. B. Parsons, Area Dental Officer for South Kesteven, who was in charge of the local arrangements, reported on the campaign as follows:—

“The aim of the campaign was to educate the children of Stamford and Bourne in the value and principles of maintaining good oral hygiene.

“The exhibition covered four main aspects—

- (1) Diet as a preventive measure.
- (2) The use of fresh fruit and vegetables as a cleansing medium.
- (3) Mechanical cleaning.
- (4) Regular dental visits.

“Examples of advisable foods were shown alongside inadvisable foods. Correct methods of tooth brushing were shown and demonstrations with the electric tooth brush were made. The reasons for regular dental checks were graphically illustrated with models showing the process of decay and its effect upon the living tooth.”

A series of films was available for the different age groups. For the very young were two cartoon films, whilst a larger number was available for the older children, the particular film chosen depending upon age and sex of the group.

Generous help was received from many sources and non-cariogenic (non decay producing) foods were available for distribution to the children. Over 2,000 apples were presented by the Apple and Pear Publicity Council, whilst the major potato crisp manufacturers donated plentiful supplies of packets of potato crisps, nuts and raisins and roasted peanuts. Some 1,500 tooth brushes were presented to the junior and infant pupils, together with samples of toothpaste or powder. Over 5,000 leaflets were distributed.

The success of the campaign was demonstrated by the marked improvement in oral hygiene in the children subsequently examined at school or in the clinics at Stamford and Bourne.

Dental health campaigns, together with fluoridation of water supplies can and will eventually bring about a vast improvement in the dental condition of the children, together with an improvement in the dental health of the nation.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

Conclusive evidence of the beneficial effect upon children's teeth of the adjustment of the fluoride content of water supplies continues to accumulate from various sources throughout the world.

Although Kesteven County Council was one of the first local health authorities in England and Wales to endorse the principles of water fluoridation, this has not yet been implemented. It is, however, known that a pilot fluoridation scheme is to be introduced early in 1969 in one of the urban district areas within the administrative county.

The entire dental staff look forward to this event with much satisfaction in the knowledge that in one area of Kesteven the incidence of dental decay in children will be substantially reduced.

Dental Inspections

During 1968, eight thousand, one hundred and forty-five children were inspected in the schools and clinics; approximately sixty-one per cent of these children were found to be in need of treatment. Additionally, 1,063 children were reinspected at the clinics, these children having received a routine inspection earlier in the year. The total number of children inspected and reinspected showed an increase of 1,240 over the previous year.

Treatment

Dental treatment for children found to require it at routine school dental inspections is available at the clinics in Sleaford, Grantham, Stamford and Bourne. At North Hykeham treatment is carried out in the mobile dental surgery based at the Robert Pattinson School.

Emergency treatment for relief of pain is available at all the above centres. Extractions are generally carried out under general anaesthesia administered by consultant anaesthetists. Urgent cases that need immediate attention for relief of pain can be undertaken under local anaesthesia.

The majority of the dental officer's time is devoted to the conservation of teeth but all forms of treatment are carried out where necessary. Advanced forms of conservation such as crowning of teeth and provision of inlays are performed when other means of restoration are impossible.

Orthodontic treatment, the correction of irregularities and misplaced teeth is an important part of the service but of necessity only a restricted service is available. Orthodontic treatment is time consuming and expensive and children are selected for this type of treatment where co-operation of parents is assured.

It is necessary on occasions to provide children with dentures usually as a result of accidents where front teeth have been damaged beyond repair or because of the necessity to extract unsaveable front teeth.

During the year under review, 3,296 children attended the clinics for treatment and made 8,034 attendances. Six hundred and thirty-seven children received more than one course of treatment.

Five thousand seven hundred and forty-two fillings were completed of which 4,329 were inserted in permanent teeth.

General anaesthesia was administered on 1,361 occasions when 3,945 teeth were extracted.

Eighty-one new cases were undertaken for orthodontic treatment, giving a total of 189 children undergoing this form of treatment during the year. Fifty-two cases were completed and 6 were discontinued mainly on account of non-co-operation.

The number of dentures supplied was 33, a decrease of 6 over the previous year.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The total number of schoolchildren notified by head teachers as suffering from infectious or contagious diseases was lower than that reported during the previous year. The main causes of absence from school were measles, mumps and chicken pox.

TUBERCULOSIS

Three children were notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

No cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were reported during the year.

The following table shows the number of notifications of school children in the age group 5-14 years as suffering from tuberculosis, respiratory and non-respiratory, received during the last five years:—

				RESPIRATORY (Lungs)	NON RESPIRATORY	TOTAL
1964	...	...	...	2	—	2
1965	...	...	...	4	2	6
1966	...	...	...	2	—	2
1967	...	...	...	1	—	1
1968	...	...	...	3	—	3

School Environmental Hygiene

During the year improvements were made to the playgrounds, sanitary facilities and toilet accommodation in our smaller schools. The County Health Inspector made 52 inspections of school premises in connection with environmental hygiene. I am indebted to the County Architect for the following details of improvements carried out during the year at various schools:—

Resurfacing Playgrounds

Grantham Earlesfield County Primary
 Grantham National
 Langtoft County
 Little Gonerby C.E. (Aided)
 Little Bytham County
 Osbournby County
 Pointon C.E. (Controlled)
 Scopwick C.E. (Controlled)
 Stamford C.E. (Aided) Secondary Modern
 Stamford Fane County Secondary Modern
 Stamford St. Augustine's R.C. (Aided)
 Stamford St. George's C.E. (Aided)
 Swaton C.E. (Controlled)

Extension of Playgrounds

Grantham Huntingtower Road County Primary

Improvements to Urinals

Bassingham County
 Swinderby C.E. (Controlled)

Food Hygiene

The high standard of food hygiene set by the School Meals Section of the Education Department in the preparation, handling and serving of food to our schoolchildren was well maintained. During the year, the County Health Inspector made 24 inspections of premises in order to ensure that they complied with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

On the 31st December, 1968, 169 schools were participating in the Scheme compared with 177 twelve months earlier. Of these 90 were provided with meals cooked on the premises (i.e. canteens), and 79 received meals brought in containers from cooking depots.

The following information obtained from the Director of Education shows the number of children in maintained schools in the County who had school dinners and milk on a day in October, 1968:—

Meals

(i) At Primary and Nursery Schools (inc. Special Schools)	10,504
(ii) At Secondary Modern Schools	4,439
(iii) At Secondary Grammar Schools	2,183

Milk

	$\frac{1}{3}$ pint daily
Primary, Nursery and Special Schools	12,980
Secondary Modern Schools	NIL
Secondary Grammar Schools	NIL

Total number of individual children receiving milk each day	12,980
---	--------

During the year the County Health Inspector advised on the quality and fitness of food supplies to various schools and kitchens and he condemned 53 pounds of food as being unfit for human consumption.

School Swimming Baths

At the end of the year under review, the number of school swimming baths increased from 5 to 9. Advisory visits were made to the schools concerned and samples of swimming bath water were taken for examination.

During the year, 92 visits were made to school swimming baths and 48 samples of bath water were submitted for examination. Of the samples taken, 16 proved to be unsatisfactory.

The Director of Education convened a meeting of Heads of schools with swimming baths. This was attended by the County Health Inspector and myself and the need for adequate chlorination and filtration of the water and the avoidance of overcrowding was stressed in the interests of the health and safety of the swimmers.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
Return for the year ended 31st December, 1968
PART I

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils who received a full medical examination (2)	Physical Conditions of Pupils Inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)	
		Satisfactory No. (3)	Unsatisfactory No. (4)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (5)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (6)
1964 and later	22	22	—	—	1
1963	1,249	1,248	1	35	180
1962	1,057	1,057	—	41	156
1961	159	159	—	10	22
1960	65	65	—	3	8
1959	47	47	—	5	9
1958	993	991	2	101	107
1957	831	831	—	114	97
1956	119	119	—	10	11
1955	40	40	—	9	8
1954	721	720	1	146	37
1953 and earlier	747	746	1	131	47
Total	6,050	6,045	5	605	683
					1,162

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total—99.9 Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total—0.09

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,632
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	4,219
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>5,851</u>

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	62,683
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	208
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	NIL

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL
INSPECTIONS DURING 1968

This table includes separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O):—

Defect or Disease						Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection
						Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
Skin	...	...	...	...	T	18	11	22	51	—
					O	33	12	15	60	1
Eyes—(a) Vision	...	...	...	...	T	88	276	234	598	19
					O	139	47	82	268	4
(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	T	52	7	23	82	1
					O	21	3	19	43	—
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T	6	1	—	7	1
					O	2	12	13	27	1
Ears—(a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	T	30	3	16	49	7
					O	46	2	24	72	3
(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	T	4	3	3	10	—
					O	11	—	5	16	—
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T	3	2	—	5	—
					O	14	1	14	29	1
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	T	81	7	25	113	3
					O	133	17	58	208	1
Speech	...	...	...	...	T	40	3	9	52	11
					O	78	1	9	88	4
Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	T	1	—	—	1	—
					O	73	6	18	97	—
Heart	...	...	...	...	T	5	—	3	8	—
					O	22	9	11	42	2
Lungs	...	...	...	...	T	26	7	14	47	—
					O	38	13	19	70	2
Developmental—(a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	T	5	3	2	10	—
					O	—	—	2	2	—
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	T	9	5	17	31	2
					O	50	28	63	141	2
Orthopaedic—(a) Posture	...	...	...	...	T	4	4	8	16	1
					O	9	10	15	34	—
(b) Feet	...	...	...	...	T	52	16	40	108	2
					O	139	40	83	262	4
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T	5	8	11	24	2
					O	25	13	15	53	1
Nervous System—(a) Epilepsy	..	...	...	...	T	8	—	6	14	1
					O	1	—	2	3	—
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	T	8	1	9	18	—
					O	54	3	14	71	2
Psychological—(a) Development	...	...	...	...	T	4	2	3	9	6
					O	20	8	19	47	6
(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	T	10	—	8	18	3
					O	19	1	14	34	2
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	T	2	1	1	4	—
					O	11	2	8	21	—
Other	...	...	...	...	T	9	1	3	13	1
					O	6	—	15	21	2

PART III

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	85
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	2,087
Total	<hr/> 2,172 <hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	987

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR,
NOSE AND THROAT

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	12
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	250
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	23
Received other forms of treatment	2
Total	<hr/> 287 <hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1968	4
(b) in previous years	41
Total	<hr/> 45 <hr/>

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	120
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	<hr/> 120 <hr/>

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

					No. of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	2
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	7
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	56
Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/>66 <hr/>

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	190

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	274

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,177
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrange- ments	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,156
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above:	
Medical	72
Surgical	49
Accidents	50
Total	<hr/> 2,504 <hr/>

TABLE H

**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE
AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968**

1—ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT				
	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	1,516	1,437	343	3,296
Subsequent visits	1,435	2,580	723	4,738
Total visits	2,951	4,017	1,066	8,034
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...	288	292	57	637
Fillings in permanent teeth	662	2,713	954	4,329
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,268	145	—	1,413
Permanent teeth filled ...	549	2,347	833	3,729
Deciduous teeth filled ...	1,139	131	—	1,270
Permanent teeth extracted	142	691	182	1,015
Deciduous teeth extracted	2,339	591	—	2,930
General anaesthetics ...	902	403	56	1,361
Emergencies	424	204	28	656
Number of Pupils X-rayed ...				273
Prophylaxis				603
Teeth otherwise conserved				543
Number of teeth root filled ...				12
Inlays				9
Crowns				31
Courses of treatment completed ...				3,205
2—ORTHODONTICS	Cases remaining from previous year			108
	New cases commenced during year			81
	Cases completed during year ...			52
	Cases discontinued during year ...			6
	No. of removable appliances fitted			100
	No. of fixed appliances fitted ...			4
	Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant			6

3— PROSTHETICS		5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ...		—	1	1	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ...		4	6	18	28
No. of Dentures supplied		5	9	19	33
4— ANAESTHETICS. General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers					3
5— INSPECTIONS					
(a) First inspection at school. No. of Pupils	...	...			5,210
(b) First inspection at clinic. No. of Pupils	...	...	...		2,935
No. of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment	...	...			4,987
No. of (a) plus (b) offered treatment	...	...	...		3,946
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	...	...	...		1,063
No. of (c) found to require treatment	...	...	...		651
6— SESSIONS					
Sessions devoted to treatment	...				1,398
Sessions devoted to inspection	...				207
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	...	...		100

TABLE I

**INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS USED BY THE AUTHORITY
UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE EDUCATION (MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953, IN RESPECT OF HANDICAPPED
PUPILS**

FULL name and address of school (1)	Whether for Boys, Girls or both (2)	Number of pupils whose fees are being paid in whole or part by the L.E.A. (3)		Category of handicap of each pupil in Col. 3 (4)	Age range of pupils in Col. 3 (5)
		Boys	Girls		
St. Christopher's Kenwith Lodge, Westbury Park, Bristol	Boys and Girls	—	1	E.S.N.	15 years
Wessington Court School, Woolhope, Hereford	Boys	1	—	Malad- justed	11-16 years
Bladon House Newton Solnby Derby	Boys	3	—	Malad- justed	11-16 years

TABLE J

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1968:		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt.Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp.Def. (10)	TOTAL (11)
A	No. of handicapped children who were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	boys	—	—	2	1	2	10	26	—	—	41
		girls	—	1	—	1	—	—	12	1	—	16
B	No. of children who were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes.	(i) of those included at A	—	—	2	1	2	7	7	—	—	19
		above	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	6
		(ii) of those assessed prior to January 1968	—	—	1	—	—	3	29	—	—	35
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed — B(i) and (ii)	boys	—	2	3	1	2	10	36	—	—	54
		girls	—	1	—	1	—	—	22	1	—	26

90

Children found unsuitable for education at school

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1968:—

(i)	No. of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944?	1
(ii)	No. of reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944? ...	—
(iii)	No. of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944? ...	—

Handicapped Pupils awaiting places in Special Schools or receiving Education in Special Schools; Independent Schools; in Special Classes and Units; under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and Boarded in Homes

As at 23rd January, 1969:—

No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools other than hospital schools.

Under 5 years of age:—

(i) waiting before 1/1/68—

(a) day places

(b) boarding places

(ii) newly assessed since 1/1/68—

(a) day places

(b) boarding places

Aged 5 years and over:—

(i) waiting before 1/1/68—

(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school—

(a) day places

(b) boarding places

(b) others

(a) day places

(b) boarding places

boys

girls

boys

girls

(ii) newly assessed since 1/1/68—

(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school—

(a) day places

(b) boarding places

(b) others

(a) day places

(b) boarding places

boys

girls

boys

girls

Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools—total of above

(a) day places

(b) boarding places

boys

girls

boys

girls

No. of pupils from the Authority's area who were on the registers of:—

(i) Maintained special

schools (other than

hospital special schools

and special units and

classes not forming part

of a special school)

boarding

regardless by what

authority they are

maintained

boys

girls

boys

girls

(ii) Non-maintained special

schools (other than

hospital special

schools and special

units and classes not

forming part of a

special school)

wherever situated

boarding

regardless by what

authority they are

maintained

boarding

regardless by what

authority they are

maintained

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Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and boarded in Homes

TABLE L.—HANDICAPPED PUPILS, 1968

	BLIND		PARTIALLY SIGHTED		DEAF		PARTIAL HEARING		EDUCATION-ALLY SUB-NORMAL		EPILEPTIC		MALADJUSTED		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		SPEECH DEFECT		DELICATE		REPORTS TO L.H.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. on Register at 21.12.68	1	1	5	4	6	8	3	1	216	121	1	1	35	6	7	6	—	—	8	3	—	—
No. of new ascertainment during year	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	32	15	—	1	9	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	1
Inward transfers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from Register during year including outward transfers	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	31	14	—	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—
No. on Register at 1.1.68	1	1	5	4	7	7	4	3	220	124	1	2	33	5	9	6	—	1	5	2	1	—

TABLE M

The following is a summary of work undertaken by Speech Therapists during 1968:—

Defect	New Cases		Treatment				Totals	
			First Attendances		Subsequent Attendances			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. STAMMERING ...	11	2	8	2	178	55	197	59
2. DEFECTS OF ARTICULATION								
(a) Dyslalia	32	16	17	9	657	333	706	358
(b) Rhinolalia ...								
(i) Cleft Palate	3	—	1	—	86	35	90	35
(ii) Nasal obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Excessive Nasality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Cluttering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Laryngectomy	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
(e) Dysarthria	—	—	1	—	18	—	19	—
3. SPASTIC	—	—	—	—	45	7	45	7
4. APHASIA	—	—	—	—	8	31	8	31
5. DEFECTIVE SPEECH DUE TO:								
(a) E.S.N.	—	—	—	—	85	53	85	53
(b) Defective hearing	2	—	1	—	25	—	28	—
6. DEFECTS OF VOICE	1	—	1	—	32	8	34	8
7. RETARDED SPEECH (Mental Retardation)	—	—	—	—	90	48	90	48
8. NO DEFECT	8	5	—	—	—	—	8	5
TOTALS	58	23	30	11	1,225	570	1,313	604
TOTALS (M. & F.)	81		41		1,795		1,917	

No. of above cases discharged

(a) Cured ... 37

(b) No further benefit from treatment ... 9

No. of children seen:— 81

TABLE N.—SCHOOL CLINICS

Address	Minor Ailments 1	Dental 2	Orthopaedic 3	Ophthalmic* 4	E.N.T.* 5	Speech Therapy 6	Child Guidance 7
Beaconfield, Grantham	Mon.-Fri. inc. 9-12 noon M.O. in atten- dance Tuesday only.	Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m.— 12 noon	Mon. 9 a.m.— 5 p.m. Tue. 1—5 p.m. Wed. & Thur. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Fri. 9 a.m.— 5 p.m.	2nd & 4th Mon. 10 a.m. —12 noon 1st & 3rd Tues. 2-4 p.m. Alt. Fridays 2-4 p.m.	First Thurs. each month 9.30—12 noon	Mon. 9-10 a.m. Fri. 1-4 p.m. Tue. 9-12 noon Thurs. 9-12 noon	Mon. & 1st & 3rd Wed. each month 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 2 p.m.— 5 p.m.
Barnhill House, Stamford	Mon., Weds. and Friday 9-11 a.m. M.O. in atten- dance Friday only.	As required	Wed. 1— 3.30 p.m.	1st & 3rd Thurs. each month 9—11 a.m.	—	Mon. 1-4 p.m.	—
North Street, Bourne	Tues & Thurs. 9-12 noon. M.O. in atten- dance Thurs- day only.	As required	Tues. 9.30 a.m. —12 noon	4th Thursday each month 2—4 p.m.	—	Tues. 1-4 p.m.	Bourne House Hostel Fri. 2 p.m.— 5 p.m.
Riversdale House, Sleaford	Mon., Weds. and Friday 9-11 a.m. M.O. in atten- dance Monday only.	Mon.—Fri. 9 a.m.—5 p.m.	Mon. 9 a.m.— 12 noon, 2.30 —3.30 p.m. Thurs 9 a.m.— 12 noon, 12.30 —3.30 p.m.	1st 2nd & 3rd Thurs. each month 10 a.m. —12.30 p.m.	1st Tues. in month when required.	Thur. 9 a.m.— 4 p.m.	Fri. 9.30 a.m. —12.30 p.m.
30 Lindum Road, Lincoln	Wednesday 9.30-11.30 a.m. M.O. in attendance each session.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surgeon attends as required							*under arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards.

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